The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890. NO. 46.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Nut,	(Net Tons)	**$4.40**
Stove,	" "	**$4.40**
No. 4,	" "	**$4.65**

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street——Near Depot.

M. L. REX.

New Stage Route

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

LINES TO MY BABY GIRL.

My baby girl with deep brown eyes,
You look so cunning, cute, and wise.
With your dimpled hands and tiny feet;
Who could help thinking you pure and sweet.

These dimpled hands so soft and white,
May they ever be raised in the cause of right;
I pray these feet may never stray,
In the tangled paths of sin away.

May the clear brown eyes in the future years,
Never be clouded with grief and tears;
In the gladsome days that come and go,
While my baby shall to womanhood grow.

And when at last my crown I gain
With no more sorrow or no more pain;
I shall ask to wait at the gates of pearl,
For the coming there of my baby girl.

—VIRGINIA.

EDITORIAL "NERVE."

A Boy's Defense.

The scene was in Sacramento street, in front of a well-known hotel. It was thirty-two years ago, and San Francisco was in her infancy.

Quite a crowd had gathered on the street, and the centre of attraction was a big fellow, who stood with a newspaper in his hand raving and cursing.

"What's the matter, Wolf?" asked a new-comer, who was evidently familiar with the irate man.

"Matter?" returned Wolf, for that was his name, "matter enough, an' rough enough it'll be for some folks. Them young whelps that prints this paper has gone an published somethin' 'bout me. O, I'll fix 'em! They'd better never ha' been born! —They'd better go an' kill themselves after ten minutes; it'll be an easier death fur 'em."

Wolf was a noted desperado, who it was said, had killed more than twenty men, and but few knew him who did not fear him. He was at that time chief of a gang of loafers and gamblers that were nearly always to be found lounging in the vicinity alluded to, and disturbing the peace of the whole neighborhood daily with riotous conduct. If there was any law in those days it was seldom executed against such characters, and in the full consciousness that they were feared, they did pretty much as they pleased.

The newspaper which had given deadly offense to Wolf was a little weekly journal, and its office was in the second story of a building on the same street with the hotel I have mentioned, and only a few rods distant. It was published by two young men—or, I might say, boys, for they were only eighteen and twenty years old, respectively—named Darrell and Kaynes. The paper and its youthful proprietors were already well known in the city of San Francisco.

The article which had excited the wrath of the ruffian Wolf was a bold denunciation of himself and his crowd for their lawless conduct and it particularly mentioned him by name, characterizing him as a "blustering bully." It was the work of young Darrell, a fearless boy hailing from Ohio. Before leaving his home he had acquired a fair education, so that he could at least edit a newspaper in those early days; and he possessed, besides that courage and daring which may be natural in the first place, and which are more thoroughly developed by exposure to danger and hardships. Young Kaynes was quite a different kind of a person in point of courage, being of an unusually timorous nature.

To return to the scene on Sacramento street. Working himself up into his very worst mood—and his best was bad enough, heaven knows—Wolf tore the paper to atoms and started for the publication office. He was followed by a curious rabble, most of whom were elevated with the prospects of a murder, though there were some present who would have remonstrated with the evil-hearted man, if they dared.

"Jest you watch," said Wolf, as he reached the door, "if ye want to see the'r bloody carcases tumble o' the winder! It won't be long. I don't spend much time on such fellers." It was the intention of the cruel-hearted man actually to cut the throats of the two boyish journalists and throw their bodies out at the window, for the gratification of the crowd and the further exaltation of his already fearful name. So, the mob on the street awaited the issue with feverish expectation, as Wolf, flourishing his knife and revolver, entered the rude frame building and rushes up stairs.

All unconscious of their danger, the two young editors were busily pursuing their usual work in their primitive office. If they had heard the noise without they had paid no attention to it, supposing it was merely a street row such as they were accustomed to hearing every day. Darrell was sitting at a rude table writing, and Kaynes was at the counter arranging some papers for the mail.

They heard the clatter of heavy boots on the stairs, but supposed it was some rough miner coming up to subscribe for the paper, or, perhaps, to see a lawyer who occupied a couple of rooms on the same floor; for the building was only a two-story one, and the second floor was occupied exclusively by them and an attorney—their room being separated from his by a narrow hall way that was reached by the flight of stairs alluded to.

"Ah-ha! Ive got ye; my young imps!" exclaimed the desperado, bursting in.

Kaynes recognized him and turned pale. Being at the counter, which faced the door and extended across the room, he was naturally the first mark for Wolf's vengeance.

"Ye young devils!" he hissed, scowling like a madman, "Ye'll never write nor print nothin' more 'bout me!" Here he flourished his knife and revolver about his head. "I've got a sure thing on both of ye!" Saying this he looked about him with a careful scrutiny, to see that there was no means of escape for the quiet youth at the table, who, of course would not dare to jump over the counter and try to pass him, but would cower down in a corner and take his turn at being killed, then he reached across the counter and seized Kaynes by the hair, which was unfortunately very long.

Coiling the terrified young man's locks around the great, coarse fingers of the left hand, Wolf laid his revolver upon the counter without the slightest apprehension that his youthful adversary would snatch it up and use it on him, as he might have done had he possessed the nerve; then flourishing his big gleaming knife, deliberately, with pure devilishness, prolonging Kaynes' terror and pain.

"Now say yer prayers, d—n yer," he hissed, "you've got a couple of seconds or so left—just while I'm clippin' yer ears off. I'll take 'em first, clean and smooth, then I'll cut yer throat an' throw yer out of the winder. D'ye hear that?"

Such was Wolf's reliance upon the terror his name everywhere inspired that he never dreamed of resistance. He simply intended to butcher the two young men, and such a thing as an obstacle to his will was not to be thought of. Had Darrell possessed no more nerve than Kaynes there can be no doubt they would both have been murdered then and there, in exact accordance with Wolf's programme.

"Time!" he said, grinding his teeth in an ecstacy of rage, and drawing Kaynes' white face closer to his own repulsive countenance. "They're a waitin to see yer carcass drop down into the street." Here he flourished his knife and selected his mark. "The right ear first. Watch how clean and smooth I'll take it off. I won't even touch a hair."

Kaynes bawled for mercy. "O—O don't!" the poor fellow shrieked, trembling with terror. "Oh don't, Mr. Wolf. I didn't write that, upon my soul!" and he whined like a school boy.

"None o' your lyin'!" said Wolf, ferociously. "Ye both wrote it, d—n ye and ye'll both pay for it." Here he executed decided circles with his flashing knife, having apparently prolonged the torture as much as he desired. "Here goes; look out when I count three!" The knife was ready to descend. "One—two—"

He stopped and stared. He had not observed the movements of Darrell during the last few seconds, and just as he was upon the point of clipping off Kaynes' ear in the polished manner he had descanted upon, he found the muzzle of a rifle thrust almost into his face.

It was a loaded rifle, which, luckily, a friend of Darrell's had left in his keeping that very morning, while he went out to make some purchases. It had stood in a corner of the room, near his table, and Darrell seized it, and cocked it and leveled it with such dexterity that he had Wolf covered before he had observed his movements and he stood motionless as a statue, his cool eye glancing over the sights, and a steady finger resting on the trigger.

"You great bully" he said. "drop that knife instantly. Mind I come from a country where they shoot squirrels only through the eye. I can hit any hair of your big head that you mention at a hundred yards. Drop that knife.

The ruffian was fairly paralyzed. He released his grip on poor Kaynes, who sank fainting on the floor, and his murderous knife fell on the counter. So unexpected was this bold attitude of Darrell, that Wolf was more startled than he would have been if a dozen of the roughest men in California had assailed him.

There stood the boyish editor, motionless as the wall, and the muzzle of the rifle did not move the breadth of a hair. Darrell held the desperado's life in his hands.

"You cowardly bully," he repeated contemptuously. "Dont you dare move; I can send a bullet through your eye-ball without touching the white. Dont move an eight of an inch or I'll do it, and throw your filthy cracass out of the window."

Wolf glanced at his revolver, lying upon the counter within two feet of his eyes, but he did not venture to reach for it.

"Dare to touch that revolver, or so much as look at it again," said Darrell, "and I'll make a red picture upon the wall there behind you. You bragging, blustering knave! you are a coward at heart—a despicable cur. You came up here to murder two boys, because you thought it an easy task, and now you are pale and trembling with fear. I would kill you in your tracks, but that I don't want your dirty blood on my hands. Go now. Turn instantly. Leave your knife and revolver where they are. I'll keep them. Go down to your friends on the street and tell them that a boy whipped you—disarmed you, and then kicked you down stairs. Do as I tell you. If you hesitate you will never see the sun set."

Wolf, trembling from head to foot, glanced at his revolver, but did not dare raise his hand. His face was pale and his lips were dry.

"Do you hear me?" demanded Darrell, sternly.

"Yes, yes, don't shoot," said Wolf, turning about as commanded. He was thoroughly cowed.

"Do not turn your ugly face this way again," said Darrell, "or you will pay for it with your life. Move."

Tamer than a whipped cur the ruffian walked toward the door, and Darrell, springing over the counter was at his heels in an instant.

"Don't look back or I'll kill you."

Meekly obeying the imperative orders of the youth, Wolf moved slowly out of the room into the corridor.

"Be careful; don't—don't let that gun go off," Wolf stammered, as he reached the head of the stairs.

At this moment the clamors of the impatient crowd below arose, with terrible distinctness, and one shrill voice was heard to say.

"Hurry up, Wolf, why don't you throw them fellers out?"

Exasperated beyond measure, he was on the point of turning back, at the risk of his life, for after all his braggadocio, how could he face those below, disarmed and chased out of the building by one of those puny boys he had intended so terribly to chastise? But Darrell was after him and with one vigorous kick sent him bounding down the wooden stairs, with a thundering clatter, and rolling over the door-sill, the defeated bully actually fell out upon the street before he could recover his equilibrium.

"Hello! how's this? what's up?" asked a dozen voices at once, as the dreaded man reappeared in this undignified shape, without having sent any corpses down from the window.

"Why, I simply kicked him down stairs—that's what's the matter," responded the boyish voice of Darrell at the top; "and if he comes up here again I won't let him off so easy. Do not be afraid of him; I took all his weapons from him."

Continued on eighth page.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A French electrician has found that the electric current retards the separation of cream and preserves the milk.

Siemens, the distinguished German electrician, declares that no death has ever been caused in Berlin by contact with electric wires.

A fluid soldering flux, a solution of rosin in a volatile solvent, has been patented in England. It is more convenient than rosin, and is useful for any work in which that substance can be employed.

Doctor Weichselbaum, of the University of Vienna, has discovered the bacillus of influenza. He finds in it some similarity to the pneumonia bacillus, but is sure that it is a distinctly different microbe.

Many bacteria, states Professor Law, are capable of doubling themselves every hour under the best conditions, a single bacterium giving 16,777,220 in 24 hours. In 48 hours the offspring from a germ measuring 1–15000 of an inch would fill a half pint measure, the number reaching 281,500,000,000.

The spark struck from two pieces of flint will not ignite tinder. In order to get fire by the use of a flint it is necessary that a piece of pyrites, iron or steel be used. As no one ever found a piece of flint together with a piece of pyrites it is safe to say that the Indians knew nothing of this method of making a fire.

"If every human being in the American continent were to be taken out of existence," said the late Professor Asa Gray, "and the whole work of his hands were cleared away, so that no trace remained, subsequent historians could prove that the Caucasian race existed by the flowers that would be found growing here."

Some specimens of the large Victorian lily in flower were to be seen recently in the pools of the Calcutta Eden Gardens. The leaves measure six feet in diameter and would support a fairly big man. They are like huge round tea-trays with the edges turned up. The flowers have a circumference of about three feet and a half.

It has been discovered by Dr. Adler of Johns Hopkins University that the Accadian fire god was represented by crossed sticks in the position in which they are held when fire is being made. As the records of these people are among the oldest known the method of making fire by twirling one stick on another may be regarded as the most primitive.

Leprosy in Europe.

We have no certain knowledge as to the manner in which leprosy was conveyed into Europe, but there is evidence to the effect that in the last century before Christ it had establised itself in the Roman empire. Its subsequent spread throughout Europe can easily be accounted for; wherever the Roman eagles went the germs of the disease would necessarily accompany them. From this source Spain, France and Germany sooner or later became infected. Leper hospitals would appear to have been established in Norway somewhat later than in other European countries. History tells us that in the Frankish kingdom these institutions were founded in the eighth or ninth centuries, in Ireland about the year 869, in Spain 1007, in England in the eleventh century, in Scotland and the Netherlands in the twelfth, and in Norway in the thirteen century. During and after the crusades leprosy spread with extraordinary rapidity, and leper hospitals were rapidly multiplied all over Europe. It is estimated that in the twelfth century there were 2000 such hospitals in France alone and 19000 in the whole of christendom. Some historians have asserted that the leprosy of the middle ages was introduced for the first time from the East by those who returned from the crusades. As a matter of fact, however, leper hospitals existed in England some years before any of the crusaders retraced their steps westward. —*Fortnightly Review.*

Domestic Metaphor.

Mrs. Gruvatt—George, when we were first married you called me your little ducks, didn't you?

Mr. Gruvatt—Yes; but things have changed since then.

Mrs. Gruvatt—I suppose they have. This morning you called me an old hen. —*Epoch.*

The Tunny.

The tunny, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is a fish with which Americans are but slightly acquainted, though it is one of the best known in Europe, where it is the object of an important commerce. Most of those caught weigh only twenty or thirty pounds, though it is said to be by no means rare to find specimens weighing 1000 pounds, and five feet or more in length. The tunny enters the Mediterranean in the spring in great numbers by the straits of Gibraltar. Dividing, a part follows eastward the southern and a part the northern shore of the Mediterranean. Formerly it was caught in great quantities at Byzantium, near Constantinople, and on account of the wealth derived from it, is said to have given its name to the Golden Horn. The most important tunny fisheries are now near Nice, along the coast of Catalonia, in Spain, and about the Italian islands. Cooked and canned with oil, it is found in all parts of the world. It forms an industry on the coasts it frequents which supports whole populations. In the south of France the usual method of catching tunny is by means of a long net, one end of which is attached to the shore and the other extending a quarter of a mile into the sea. It sinks to a depth of from forty to seventy feet. The shoals of fish following the coast are entangled in the meshes. As soon as enough are in the other end of the net is brought in with the fishes it contains, which are killed with clubs when sufficiently near the shore. On the coast of Sicily the tunny enters between the walls formed by nets forming a wide opening at the seaward end, and gradually drawn from chambers into a trap that has a bottom as well as sides. When all are in the trap it is closed and surrounded by boats, which raise it to the surface by means of capstans. This immense machine requires a large capital and the employment of 400 or 500 men, who as the fish are brought to the surface kill them with harpoons or clubs. The sport is exciting and forms one of the attractions of the region for tourists.

Human Sacrifices on the Congo.

Next to cannibalism, the most terrible practice in the Congo Basin is that of human sacrifices on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of important persons. The richer the family of the deceased person the more numerous are the victims. Many photographs of Upper Congo huts that have reached this country show the ridge-pole adorned with human skulls—ghastly relics of these murderous scenes. The natives cannot understand the horror with which the whites regard this practice. "Surely," they said to Coquilhat, "since you white men are so much richer than we are, you must sacrifice many slaves when your great men die." Because far up the tributaries slaves can be bought much cheaper than on the Congo, canoe parties are sent for hundreds of miles for the sole purpose of buying victims for human sacrifices. As a rule these hapless captives meet their fate without a tremor. They are blindfolded, bound to a stake in a sitting or kneeling posture, and a single blow of the skilful executioner's knife decapitates them. Coquilhat made a picture of one of these terrible scenes at Equator Station, where 14 strong men met their fate surrounded by a howling mob, whose din was enhanced by a dozen ivory horns and the roar of drums as the knife descended. Though men form the greater number of victims, wives or female slaves are often strangled and thrown into the open grave or buried alive in it. Only once have the whites seen a woman beheaded, and the shrieks of the poor creature were in striking contrast to the dogged and sullen submission to the fate of the other victims. Coquilhat says the men regarded his opposition to the custom with pity or contempt, but some of the women secretly said to him, "It is bad."

Tar and Feathers.

The application of a coat of tar and feathers to offensive persons, is said to have been first resorted to by Richard Cœur de Lion. One of his statutes enacted that any robber found voyaging with the Crusaders "shall be first shaved, then boiling tar poured upon his head, and a cushion of feathers shook over it." The culprit was put ashore the first place the vessel touched. The earliest record of such punishment is 1189.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE AFRICAN AND HIS DOG.

When a missionary from Africa was lately in England, he told an amusing story of a poor African, who lived near one of the missionary settlements, and whose dog, by some accident, had got possession of a testament in the native language and tore it to pieces, devouring some of the leaves. This man came to the missionaries in great dismay, and laid his case before them. He said that the dog had been a very useful animal, and had helped to protect his property by guarding it from wild beasts, and also in hunting and destroying them; but he feared it would be useless for the time to come.

The missionaries asked him how was this, and why should not his dog be as useful as formerly. As for the injury done, that was but an accident, and the Testament could be replaced by another copy.

"That is true," said the poor man; "but still I am afraid the dog will be of no further use to me. The words of the New Testament are full of love and gentleness, and after the dog has eaten them it is not likely that he will hunt or fight for me any more."

A COURTEOUS PRINCE.

"Do not be afraid, Louis," said the Empress Eugenie, holding her son in her arms.

"I am not, mamma," answered the boy of eleven, "I have not forgotten that my name is Napoleon."

The cutter in which the empress and her son were being conveyed at night from a steamer had struck a rock, and the waves were dashing over it at the time this conversation took place.

The young prince, who afterward lost his life in the war between the English and the Zulus, had one trait not common to children, —he treated his playmates and all who served him with marked courtesy. The favorite companion of his sports was Louis Conneau, the son of the emperor's physician. They were daily together, and many storms ruffled their intercourse.

One day, when there was to be a state dinner at the Tuileries, at which the prince was not to appear, he invited Louis Conneau to dine with him. Both lads were very fond of strawberry cream, and the prince, in order to give an agreeable surprise to his playmate, requested that dish to be prepared for the dessert.

During the morning the two boys quarrelled, and Louis Conneau returned home. The prince, two proud to show any emotion at his playmate's departure took his seat at the dinner-table and tried to eat. But when the strawberry cream appeared his self-control gave way. The tears rolled down his cheeks, as he said to a servant:

"Take the cream to Conneau, and tell him I haven't the heart to eat it without him!"

A HUMAN ROPE.

A number of boys were skating and sliding in Yorkshire, England. On a sudden the ice gave way a most in the middle of the lake and one poor little fellow fell in. There was no house near where they could run for help; no ropes which they could throw to their struggling companion. The boys stood on the bank with pale, sorrowful faces, afraid to try to reach their friend, in case the ice should give way and swallow them all up.

But one boy suddenly remembered that although you cannot stand a board upright on thin ice without its going through, yet if you lay the same board flat on the ice it will be quite safe. Not only that, but he knew that he could run along the board without fear of cracking the ice.

It only took him a moment to remember all that; the next he spoke to his friends something after this fashion:

"I will lie down flat on the ice near the edge; then one of you must come to my feet and push me along till you too can lie down. If you all lie down in that way, and push the boy in front of you, we shall make a line long enough to reach poor Reuben."

Thus, taking the post of danger himself, the brave boy was able by his living rope to reach his friend. He pulled him out, though he was not one moment too soon, for he was so exhausted with his efforts to keep his head above water that he would very soon have sunk.

A Tea Set—The Chinese.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

At a rat hunt held in Coshocton County, Ohio, recently, 2066 rats were killed.

London is to have a "Monkeries," at which 1000 monkeys will be on exhibition.

A Florida paper maintains that bald-headed men, as a class, are distinguished for morality and benevolence.

A man in Chester, Penn., is seeking a divorce from his wife because she danced for joy when he chopped his fingers off.

Queen Victoria's crown, together with other royal regalia, is valued at $600,000 and kept under strong guard at the old tower.

Edward A. Lahr of Fayette, N. Y., shot a white owl the other day that measured four feet and ten and one-half inches from tip to tip.

The youngest couple ever married in North Carolina have been united in Davis County. The groom was 13 and his bride but 11 years of age.

Two young girls, beating their way east on a freight train, were observed at Greensburg, Penn., seated on the ledge between two baggage cars.

The royal baron of beef for Queen Victoria's Christmas table weighed 300 pounds. It was roasted at Windsor Castle and sent to Osborne cold.

A kite 16½ feet high and 12 feet wide, made of 54 yards of linen, was recently made by five boys in Terryville, Conn. At its first ascent it went up 2000 feet.

Near Virginia City, Nev., the other night, an unlucky yearling colt floundered into a snow drift and stuck fast. Then some lucky coyotes came along and had supper.

There are over 500 swells in the city of Philadelphia who do not pay their tailors' bills. This fact was brought out when the merchant tailors of that city formed an organization for mutual protection and formed a black list of dead beats.

The price now demanded in England for whalebone is at the rate of $12,500 per ton, which is the highest ever known. One result of this advance in price will be that next season several additional ships will be sent to Davis straits, after the Newfoundland seal-fishing is closed.

The Great Hall of the Mammoth Cave.

Some important new discoveries in the Mammoth Cave were described by the Rev. H. C. Hovey at the meeting of the American Association. They are connected with the arrangement of the cave passages in tiers and the great pits or domes. Following the guide across a treacherous chasm known as the covered pit, the author found a series of these chasms exceeding in size any that had ever been discovered before. He afterward visited the pits with a photographer, Mr. Ben Hains, and means for taking photographs. As measured from above, they varied from forty-seven to one hundred and thirty-five feet in depth. With much difficulty and risk he succeeded in reaching the bottom of Charybdis, the deepest of the pits, and there discovered, by the aid of chemical fires, that the whole series of pits, eight in all, were joined at the bottom into one magnificent hall several hundred feet long. This hall was traversed from end to end. Dr. Hovey proposes to name it Harrison's Hall, after the President of the United States. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

Easily Answered.

"When is a mermaid not a mermaid?"

"When she's on exhibition in a dime useum."

Why not *save your clothes*, by using the best, purest, *most economical* soap, Dobbins's Electric. Made ever since 1864. Try it once you will use it *always*. Your grocer keeps it or will get it. Look for the name, *Dobbins*.

THE Prince of Wales has cut himself down to three cigars a day and ten cigarettes.

St. Jacobs Oil

Cures

PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY

PAINS AND ACHES.

Spent $300. in Vain.

Wakarusa, Ind., Aug. 22, 1888.

I suffered all over with pain and spent $300. on doctors without relief; two or three applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieved me.

CONRAD DOERING.

At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Rowing in Front of a Mirror.

A scheme to correct the faults of the candidates for the Yale crew has been devised by Captain Allen. It is a simple mirror, about six feet in length and three feet in width, suspended from the ceiling over the rowing tank in such a way that it is just above the oars, and can be moved opposite any place in the boat. This enables the men to watch their rowing movements, and it is believed will aid materially in teaching and correcting the men of their faults.—*Boston Record.*

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

GREEN corn now tickles the palates of San Franciscans.

A Remedy for the Influenza.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the influenza is Kemp's Balsam, the specific for Coughs and Colds, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease before securing the remedy, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the influenza has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

ABOUT 200,000 persons are on the pay rolls of the United States Government, and it takes some $165,000,000 annually for wages.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactuued by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

IN Edinburgh, Scotland, it is found possible to supply for half a penny a wholesome meal of vegetable broth and bread.

Seal Skin Sacques, $1 Each!

This is a great offer. Just imagine the army of ladies that will besiege the store until the last sacque is gone—if the bargain is ever offered. But how much more wonderful an opportunity is that presented to every suffering woman by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This remedy is a *guaranteed* cure for all those distressing ailments peculiar to the weaker sex. It is guaranteed that if it does not effect a cure money will be refunded. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system, and is sold under a *positive guarantee* of satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

FLORIDA strawberry shippers have been netting from fifty-five cents to $2.15 per quart.

Tried and Not Found Wanting.

Attention is called to the wonderful safeguard which is known to exist in the use of "Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment," especially at this period when such alarm is felt from the result of Pneumonia, Influenza, etc. Everyone should know of its value. Truly it can be said of this peerless remedy that "it has been tried and not found wanting." For upward of forty years it has been warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded, yet a bottle has never been returned.

A record indeed the proprietor may justly be proud of. Certificates from time to time are sent in grateful acknowledgement of the marvelous cures it has accomplished. One of the former just received from John Gill, Esq., of the Methodist Home, New York city, says: "In my opinion there is nothing equal to Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment for Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Colds, in fact pains of every description it is the King. I consider no family or stable safe without a bottle of your invaluable remedies."

A BANK at Los Angeles, Cal., paid a dividend of sixteen per cent. last year.

City and Farm Mortgages,

$200 and upward, with insured title, for sale by Minnesota Title and Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Capital, $500,000. Guaranty Fund $200,000. Stockholders' liability $1,000,000.

Ask your dealer for "Tansill's Punch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier, It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such is its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time, and Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. It is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

You will Save Money, Time, Pain, Trouble,

AND WILL CURE

CATARRH

By Using

ELY'S

CREAM BALM

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

The best Plaster made is IRA A. FOTTER & Co.'s. Cures Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Complaint, Heart Disease Consumption or Weak Lungs. Mfg. at Watertown, N.Y. Sold by Druggists. By mail 15c. Try one.

100% PROFIT. By sending 10 names from your vicinity and $3 we will ship 6 cases and full outfit of Dr. Merrill's Vegetable Compound. Give sole agency. Dr. Merrill, 385 Main St., Boston, Mass.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 437 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

COLORED RUG PATTERNS and MACHINES. Circulars free. AM. RUG CO., Biddeford, Me.

A RIOT IN KANSAS.

Sanguinary Election Fight in the Town of Harper.

A Proposition to Issue Railroad Bonds Results in Bloodshed.

A hundred men or more have had a desperate fight with guns, knives, clubs and various other weapons at Harper, Kan. When the battle ended two men had received their death wound, and nearly a dozen others were cut, bruised or shot, several of them so badly that there is little chance of their recovery.

The trouble grew out of a railroad bond election, and the stealing of their ballot boxes, which have not yet been found. Reports from the scene of the conflict, which is seventy miles southwest of Wichita, agree that a large number of men were badly injured, the list so far as definitely ascertained being as follows:

Tom Sabin, a cowboy, slashed with a knife, afterward died; John Tilford, a merchant, mortal wounds, Robert C. Thomas, badly cut probably fatally injured; Henry Morgan, shot in arm, head bruised, John Mulvey, cut in left side and hit with a stone; Clarence Logan, head badly bruised, Oscar Reed, shot in the neck; Samuel Clayton, left leg badly hurt by a bullet, amputation probably necessary; Silas Adams, dangerous knife wound in the breast; Thomas Clancy, frightfully cut on neck and shoulder, left ear cut off; Mike Murphy, nose broken and left eye knocked out: an unknown man from Anthony, cut in the abdomen, injuries likely to be fatal.

An election was held at Harper to vote on the proposition to issue $100,000 in bonds to the Salina and Gulf road. The project was bitterly resisted by many of the leading citizens, and as bitterly advocated by others. For a week both parties had made every effort to carry or defeat the proposition.

The fight over the bonds was complicated and made bitter by the fact that Anthony, a rival town three miles west of Harper, promised to issue the bonds if the railroad company would locate its line at that place. Citizens living between the two towns were also deeply interested in the struggle, and when the election was held at Harper the town was filled with interested outsiders anxious to take a hand in the matter.

The company preferred to run its line through Harper if the bonds could be voted, and had sent a large gang of graders and other employes to help carry the project through.

Many stormy scenes were witnessed at the polls during the day, and half a dozen fights took place, but a general riot was prevented by the coolness of the leaders. When the polls closed it was believed that the bonds had carried. The ballots were not all counted, and during the night the boxes containing the votes were stolen and disposed of so effectually that they have not yet been found.

The only ward estimated as going against the bonds was the First, and its ballots were not stolen. When the affair became known the next day there was great excitement. The railroad crowd had a number of arrests made, and warrants were sworn out for others who could not be found. An effort was made to arrest Tom Sabin, who has been a cowboy in his day. He made a fight, and his friends joining, a hundred men in a few minutes became engaged in a desperate battle with the results stated above.

SNOW IN TEXAS.

An Unprecedented Snowstorm Hailed as a Blessing by Farmers.

Dispatches from several widely-separated towns and cities in Texas say that an unprecedented snowstorm has prevailed over a large area of the State, and that snow lies on the ground from 2 to 14 inches deep. It is hailed as a blessing, especially in the western part of the State, where the land was very dry, and all grain crops will be greatly benefited. Stock is in fine condition and will not suffer from cold.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ATLANTA claims an increase last year of 800 new industries, small and great.

HENRY GEORGE is said to be one of the fastest typesetters in this country.

ACCORDING to the shop reports of the Locksmiths and Railing-Makers' Union the demand for labor is larger than the supply at present.

THE Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics has decided to begin a thorough investigation into the system of mortgages which prevails in that State.

THE Atlantic ship owners have held a meeting in Liverpool at which they arranged a combination to defeat any possible strike on the part of the stevedores.

THE contract for three and a half miles of elevated railway in Chicago was let to Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburg. The price will be between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

THE eight-hour movement is gaining ground in London, but the Government refuses to take part in the eight-hour discussion to be held at Berne on invitation of the Swiss Republic.

THE Knights of Labor in Canada will petition the Canadian Parliament for the appointment of a board of arbitration, to which all matters in dispute between capital and labor will be referred.

IT is announced in England that John Burns, the leader of the dock strike, is coming to this country for a short rest, and to study the labor problem here, upon the invitation of American labor leaders.

THE Journeymen Bricklayers' Protective Association, one of the strongest labor unions in Philadelphia, after a long and spirited discussion defeated by a vote of 192 to 91 a proposition making eight hours a day's work.

THE German Socialists have abandoned their idea of organizing a universal labor strike in May owing to the favorable utterances contained in the recent rescripts issued by Emperor William with regard to the working classes.

THE treatment of coolies on German liners was the subject of a question put recently in the Reichstag, and the Secretary of State, von Boetticher, stated in reply that the German Government saw no reason for stopping the employment of lascars and coolies.

THE fact that the labor movement is increasing again appears to be evident from the fact that new trade and labor weeklies are published at a rate of about three per month. Since in 1887 the movement collapsed over thirty labor papers have died.

A CHIMNEY-SWEEPS' strike occurred recently in Vienna. The Vienna chimney-sweepers number 146 masters, 270 assistants and 40 apprentices. The masters take all the money and pay the assistants twelve florins a month. It has been proved that several great fires, including that of the Ring Theatre, arose from apprentices doing the sweeping, for which the masters pocketed the money.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

35TH DAY.—Mr Hoar introduced a bill which provides that all soldiers who have lost the use of both hands shall receive $100 a month in lieu of the pension they now receive....The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma. An amendment was offered to incorporate "No Man's Land," but the Senators voted it down....The Senate bill for the organization of the National Zoological Park and the House bill to constitute Albany a port of immediate transportation were passed.

36TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma ....The Educational bill was taken up, and Mr. Blair continued his opening speech in support of that measure....The Senate took up the nomination of Thomas J. Morgan to be Indian Commissioner and debated for an hour and a half without coming to a vote.... Among the bills introduced and referred were: By Mr. Pierce—To create an agricultural commission to investigate the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the country, and by Mr. Ingalls—Establishing a free bathing beach on the Potomac River, near the Washington Monument grounds.

37TH DAY.—The Morgan resolution, congratulating the new Republic of Brazil, a resolution inviting the King of the Hawaiian Islands to send a delegate to the International Conference, and a motion of Mr. Jones to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River in the Indian Territory were passed.

38TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Hitt the Senate joint resolution was passed unanimously, congratulating the people of the United States of Brazil on the adoption of a republican form of government....Consideration of the Code of Rules was proceeded with. An amendment was adopted requiring the titles of committee reports to be entered on the journal.

39TH DAY.—About sixty bills were taken from the calendar and passed, among which were the following: Providing for an Assistant Secretary of War, with a salary of $4500. Authorizing the acceptance by Dr. W. J. Hoffman of certain decorations from foreign powers. For the relief of soldiers or sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names. Appropriating $125,000 for a revenue cutter for services on the Pacific coast, with headquarters at Astoria, Ore. Providing for thirty days' annual leave of absence for officers and employes in the Customs service of the Government who receive per diem compensation. Also the concurrent resolution to invite international arbitration as to differences between nations.

In the House.

40TH DAY.—The journal of the proceedings of the previous meeting was read, and, although the Democrats did not demand a detailed reading of that document, they insisted upon a yea and nay vote upon its approval. It was approved—yeas, 149; nays, 1 ....Mr. Wickham introduced for reference a bill, the purpose of which is to prevent gerrymandering in the States. It provides that the Representatives elected to the Fifty-second Congress shall be returned from the same districts as similar Representatives elected to the Fifty-first Congress .. .Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the new code of rules, and the House proceeded to consider it. Arguments were made in opposition to the proposed rules, especially the clause making 100 members a quorum in the Committee of the Whole. Pending further discussion the House adjourned.

41ST DAY.—The journal of the previous day's proceedings containing a yea and nay vote upon which the Speaker counted a quorum, the Democrats would not by their silence acquiesce in its approval, and a roll call was rendered necessary. It was approved—yeas, 150; nays, 1....The general debate on the new code of rules was continued.

42D DAY.—The journal having been read, Mr Boutelle asked unanimous consent for its approval, but objections came from the Democratic side, and a roll-call was made necessary. The journal was approved.. . The general debate on the new code of rules for the House was continued.

43D DAY.—The Oklahoma bill was passed with Mr. Plumb's amendment, including No Man's Land in the proposed Territory... A committee of conference was ordered on the House amendment to the Senate bill increasing the pensions of pensioners who are totally helpless, and Messrs. Davis, Sawyer and Turpie were appointed.

44TH DAY.—After the journal had been read and approved, Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on the World's Fair, submitted a report, which was ordered printed and recommitted....The consideration of the rules was then proceeded with, and after a long debate they were adopted by a strict party vote of yeas 161, nays 145.

45TH DAY.—Mr. Dunnell, from the Committee on the Eleventh Census, reported back the Senate bill providing for the ascertainment of the mortgage indebtedness of the country. Mr. Dockery offered an amendment providing that Sections 13 to 16 of the original Census Act shall apply to the provisions of this act. The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended passed.

A BOY'S DOUBLE CRIME.

He Shoots at His Sweetheart and Then Kills Himself.

Eugene Callahan, of Cheyenne, Wyo., the sixteen-year-old son of poor Irish people, has loved to distraction pretty little Maud Hall, aged fifteen, whom he met at school. She did not care for him and told him so. He brooded much over the affair and the other afternoon, left home on horseback with his revolver, saying if could not have Maud no one else could.

Toward evening he met her coming from church. She greeted him pleasantly and he responded affectionately. Maud turned to continue toward home when Callahan forced his horse almost upon her and fired three shots at her, none of which took effect. He then rode a hundred yards away and killed himself.

The boy was a romantic lad, who would have nothing to do with his hard working brothers, but studied painting and music. His sister, who had been a variety actress, committed suicide with laudanum two years ago.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

The Chickasaw Nation to Eject Non-Citizens.

The Chickasaw Legislature, in special session have passed a resolution appropriating $7000 to equip the tribal militia, which will be called out by Governor Byrd to eject non-citizens who have refused to pay their permit taxes. There are several hundred of these people, and as they are well armed and defiant serious trouble was expected. The non-citizens were refused representation in the Legislature by the full bloods and defend their course on the old principle of no taxation without representation.

A Peculiar Lake.

Reelfoot Lake, the locality of the earthquake which caused so much excitement in Obion County, Mo., is one of the most interesting in the United States. Reelfoot Lake is about thirty miles long and eight or nine wide. It lies in the western portion of Obion County, Tennessee, parallel with the Mississippi River at that point.

The lake was formed by the great earthquake which happened about the year 1810. The shock split the earth wide open, and the waters of the Mississippi rushing over left the immense lake in a few seconds' time. All the country round about for miles on every side of the lake is still marked by upheavals and depressions. No wonder the inhabitants of that region became panic-stricken; they have by tradition the terrible event which so frightened their ancestors eighty years ago.

Reelfoot Lake presents the appearance, all times of the year, of a thickly studded turnip patch. The growth known as "bonnets," broad leaves floating on the surface attached to stems which are often many feet long springing from the bottom of the lake, give one the impression from the shore that he is looking upon an immense field of solid soil, yet thousands of skiffs, especially in winter, skim the surface. The rasping of the keel, over the "bonnets" sounds like sandpapering a wooden instrument.

From all portions of the country, geese and duck hunters gather there in the winter. Boston, New York, Louisville, Cincinnati—nearly every city, in fact, has its club house on the shores of this wonderful lake, and the birds flock there by millions.—*Jacksonville Times-Union.*

Kansas is to come to the front as a salt-producing State.

THE GERMAN AND HIS CLOCK.

The story is told of a German who took the *hands* of his clock to the maker to have them fixed, because they did not keep proper time. Of course, the clock maker demanded the *works*, as in them lay the trouble. Boils and blotches, pimples and other eruptions on the exterior tell of a disordered condition of the *blood* within. Be you man or woman, or aught else human, if you have these indications, be wise in time and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver and kidneys in good working order, purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally.

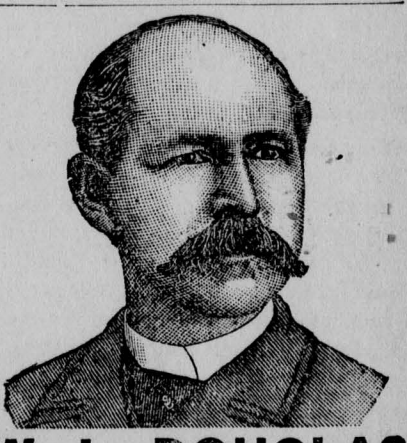
"Golden Medical Discovery" checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Consumption of the Lungs, which is Lung-scrofula, purifies and enriches the blood, thereby curing all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alterative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those languid, "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only blood and lung remedy, sold by druggists, and *guaranteed* by its manufacturers, to do all that it is claimed to accomplish, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Manufacturers, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Radway's READY RELIEF
Price (50 Cts) INTERNAL & EXTERNAL
Will Instantly Stop Pain
AND SPEEDILY CURE ALL
RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, NERVOUS & MALARIOUS COMPLAINTS.
Radway & Co.

A representation of the engraving on our wrappers.—RADWAY & CO. NEW YORK.



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$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
BEST IN THE WORLD.

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None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. Sold everywhere.

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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT
DR. LOBB
329 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., for the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Bright's Disease, Strictures, Impotency and kindred diseases, no matter of how long standing or from what cause originating. Ten days' medicines furnished by mail. Send for Book on SPECIAL Diseases. FREE.

$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. This infallible remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs, "creams" and strong caustic solutions with which the public have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, *or drive the disease to the lungs*, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but *it produces* perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, watering or weak eyes, and impaired memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. By druggists. 50 cents.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE

for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. Colic must be treated promptly. Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, ready when needed, and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.

I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC LOGG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.

We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture. Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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$100 STYLES.
BABY COACHES
COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS
$50 CHAIR
We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. Name goods desired.
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DISSOLVED AND QUICKLY REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION
MODENE
AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN. DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidently spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no connection whatever with any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CANNOT FAIL. If the growth be light one application will remove it permanently, the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. RECOMMENDED BY ALL WHO HAVE TESTED ITS MERITS.—USED BY PEOPLE OF REFINEMENT.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It penetrates the hair follicle or sac and dissolves the life principle, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, $1.00. Largest size bottle, containing three times as much Modene, and sufficient for any case, $2.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received same as cash. (BE SURE TO MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.)

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$1,000 REWARD. To assure the public of the merits of Modene, we send with each bottle a legal agreement to forfeit $1,000 to any Purchaser if Modene fails to permanently remove the hair, or discolors or injures the skin in the slightest manner, or produces any unpleasant sensation or feeling when applying or ever afterward. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. (Cut this out.)

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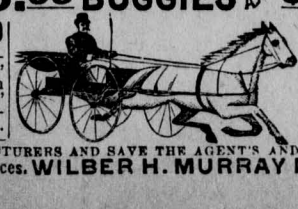

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The Election.

The borough election passed off very quietly. Only seventy-five votes were polled—less than half the number on the registry list. A nomination was held on Monday evening in which less than a score of citizens participated. The ticket nominated didn't seem satisfactory to all, as another was set up afterward. The ticket nominated was elected by a large majority. The scratcher was out in full force as appears from

THE RESULT:

Burgess,	
J. K. Robley,	74
M. L. Rex,	1
Assistant Burgess,	
R. N. McCarl,	69
James Montgomery,	6
Councilmen,	
R. S. Henderson,	74
Frank O'Connor,	63
L. D. Himes,	9
W. H. Mounts,	1
School Directors—Three Years,	
L. D. Himes,	66
H. H. Swope,	61
A. Lamberson,	5
Mrs. Mattie Yocum,	9
Mrs. R. Rex,	9
School Director—One Year,	
A. Lamberson,	62
W. H. Mounts,	8
H. H. Swope,	2
Constable,	
James Montgomery,	67
R. N. McCarl,	6
High Constable,	
S. P. Stubbs,	75
Justice of the Peace,	
D. M. Evans,	74
Judge of Election,	
Levi Wright,	75
Inspectors,	
W. F. Gillam,	52
John A. McHugh,	23
Auditor—Three Years,	
J. A. Brumbaugh,	71
J. K. Gillam,	1
Auditor—Two Years,	
J. K. Gillam,	68
A. L. Morgan,	7
Tax Collector,	
J. S. Henderson,	60
Peter Curry,	7
J. C. Estep,	6
Frank O'Connor,	1

GOVERNOR BEAVER last Friday appointed Prof. D. J. Waller, president of Bloomsburg State Normal school, to the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Prof. Waller is a graduate of Lafayette College. He entered the ministry but on account of ill health was forced to abandon the calling. He took charge of the academy at Orangeville, Columbia county, and while thus engaged was elected to the presidency of the Bloomsburg Normal School.

Smith Valley.

Allison Dell, of Hare's Valley, who has been quite ill since last spring, was in our valley one day last week.

Loretta Mierley is ill with throat disease as the result of la grippe,

Michael Stever, of Lewistown, formerly a citizen of this valley, was the guest of G. W. Stever last week.

Mrs. Amanda Smith has been seriously ill with la grippe.

A. W. Pheasant intends improving his tenant house, occupied by Mr. Knead, by an additional apartment. Mr. P. is a wide awake farmer, and will not be left behind.

Among the victims of la grippe in our valley are Mrs. Catharine Wright, Miss Julia Smith, Frank Wright and Luden Dell and wife.

The roads of our valley are almost impassable, and while walking along the road we are made to wonder where our supervisor is or whether we have one at all.

William Stever, of Stromsburg, Polk Co., Nebraska, was in our valley one day last week. Mr. Stever is one of Huntingdon county's boys who, instead of farming the hills, went west when a young man and is now one of the most prosperous farmers of Polk county. "Young men go west."

A NEW FIRM!

Having purchased the stock and fixtures of Wm. M. Phillips' store, we take pleasure in announcing to the people of

Mapleton and Vicinity

that we are here to do business. We expect to merit a share of the general patronage, and we are confident that we can serve the best interests of those who favor us with their patronage as can any other dealers. We find in the stock we have bought many goods which we must get rid of, and, in order to make them go, we will offer them at very much reduced prices.

This Cold Snap

ought to remind you that it isn't yet spring time, and we have some goods to dispose of which it will pay you to buy at this time. We have

100 Pairs Blankets

which we will sell at cost. Come and examine them. That's what we want you to do. We will sell you

Dress Goods from 5 cents, up, and Prints from 4 cents, up.

These are not shoddy nor auction goods, but we have more of them than we want to carry, and the low price at which we are offering them is only an inducement to make them go.

You will always find our store well stocked with a well-selected line of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, etc., etc.

We keep bread in stock at all times.

We have in stock a line of custom made clothing that must be closed out regardless of cost.

Queensware at a great reduction.

Best full Roller Flour at $1.25 per sack.

Mackeral at a reduction.

Highest prices paid for produce.

Call and see us, whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam & Bro.,

Rex's Old Stand,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

READ THIS!

Thos. S. Johnston's

BIG CLEARANCE SALE

—COMMENCES—

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10,

—AND ENDS—

SATURDAY, February 15.

To effect a quick sale of a large lot of Goods in every Department before stock-taking, I will offer, commencing

Monday, Feb'y 10th,

At Prices That Will Surprise You.

98 pieces of Dress Goods, from 5 cents to 25 cents per yard.

6 pieces 40 inch Dress Cloth at 21 cents per yard.

Lot of Calicoes at 3½ cents per yard.

Lot of Calicoes at 5 cents per yard.

600 Yards of Ginghams at 5 cents per yard.

500 Yards of Linen Crash at 5 cents per yard.

16 Pairs 10-4 White Blankets at 99 cents.

38 Pairs 10-4 Grey Blankets at 99 cents.

27 Pairs Home-made White and Colored Blankets at reduced prices.

1 Lot Linen Table Drapery at 21 cents.

7 Dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests at 25 cents.

11 Dozen Men's and Boys' Merino Underwear at 25 cents.

Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Children's Underwear greatly reduced.

Ladies' Seal Plush Coats at $12.50 and up.

Ladies' Seal Plush Jackets at $10.00 and up.

Ladies' Newmarkets and Jackets at $3.50 and up.

Misses' and Children's Coats at $1.75 and up.

Embroideries, Flouncings, Laces, and White Goods, Silks, Satins, Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., and a variety of goods too numerous to specify, at reduced prices.

REMNANT COUNTER!

This counter will be found filled with Remnants of Silks, Satins, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Plaids, and Novelties, at

ASTOUNDING LOW PRICES.

Don't Forget the Date—February 10 to 15.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON,

Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

HATS, BONNETS, CAPS,

Mrs. M. E. EVANS,

Now has the largest line of Fall and Winter Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies, ever opened out in Mapleton.

Trimmings, Flowers, Birds, Wings, Feathers, Tips, Aigrets, Ornaments, Velvets, Cords, etc., etc., etc.

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods of so many kinds I can't itemize them. Come and examine them.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

W. H. LIGHTNER,

JEWELER,

Mapleton Depot - - Pa.

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, CHARMS, SOCIETY PINS, ETC., ETC.

Any article in my line not kept in stock will be furnished on short notice at as low a price as it can be purchased elsewhere.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call.

W. H. Lightner,

FOSTERS BUILDING - - MAIN STREET

Bargains!

BARGAINS!

Bargains!

Closing Out Stock! Come and Get a Bargain!

Geo. W. Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom'n.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	3
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 63	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	1003	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	1012	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	1018	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	1030	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of GEO. T. NUMER, Dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of George T. Numer, late deceased, of the Borough of Mapleton, county of Huntingdon, and state of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. YOCUM.
Hunt'd'n, Pa., Jan 7, '90. Administrator.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Feb. 19, 1890.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess - W. B. Stone.
Councilmen -H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Hecter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets second Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Sarah J. Stubbs, N. G.: Miss Nannie Swope, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Alfred Lamberson, President; A. L. Morgan, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 2 o'clock, p. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 2, p. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees. E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Lent begins today.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—John Mierley, esq., of Huntingdon, spent a few hours in town last Saturday evening.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—Quite a number of the younger people of town attended the educational meeting at Mill Creek last Friday evening.

—G. D. Wood has our thanks for a copy of the Longmont (Col.) *Times* and W. W. Moorhead, for a copy of the *Arcadian*, published at Arcadia, Florida.

—The collection of the Mapleton borough schools for the Higbee memorial fund amounted to $2.66, an average of over two cents for each pupil enrolled.

—Within the past week, Adam Rinehart, of Three Springs has been granted a pension, and Alexander Baker, of Huntingdon, has been granted an increase.

—W. W. Moorhead, of Mount Union, and Rev. C. W. Hamilton, of Alliance, Ohio, were visitors to our town last week. While here they took occasion to visit the borough schools.

—Hopewell township is to be divided into two election districts. J. E. Ketterman, Harris Richardson and D. H. Fisher have been appointed commissioners to make the division.

—Rev. Tallhelm, P. E., occupied the pulpit in the U. B. church, Monday evening, and preached an excellent sermon. The meeting continues and the altar is nightly crowded with penitents.

—H. E. Dell will sell at his late residence in Mapleton, Saturday, March 1, 1890, Singer sewing machine, cook stove, bedsteads and bedding, table, chairs, carpet, stair rods, etc.

—John Banks will sell at his residence adjoining the borough of Mapleton, Saturday, March 8, 1890, colt, wagon, spring wagon, buggy, sleigh, plows, harrow, windmill, rifle, corn, hay, etc.

—Mrs. Ellen Price, of Altoona, recently spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Banks, at this place. While here she had an attack of la grippe which caused her to prolong her visit.

—Prof. J. F. Evans, of Cassville, was a visitor to Mapleton last Friday. He is one of the prominently mentioned candidates for the county superintendency and is looking up his interests as opportunity offers.

—L. S. Swope will sell at his residence in Penn township, one mile east of Marklesburg, on Tuesday, February 25th, at 12 o'clock, m., one set of blacksmith tools, heating stove, cook stove, bedsteads, chairs and other household and kitchen furniture.

—At court last week the order to vacate the road from the eastern line of this borough to the site of the Jackstown aqueduct was confirmed nisi and the order to lay out road from Bridgeport to the Mount Union bridge was confirmed absolutely.

—O. L. Weaver, who is employd in H. C. Kinsloe's store at Newton Hamilton, spent a few hours among his Mapleton freinds last Wednesday. He and William Dysart, also of Newton Hamilton, will open a hardware store and tin shop at Bellwood about April 1st.

—The Huntingdon manufacturing company, operated by the New York Iron car company, was forced to close its works at Monday at noon, owing to a strike of the employees in all departments because of not receiving their pay regularly. The difficulties will be adjusted by the close of the present week.

—The executions issued by Prothonotary Brewster this winter have been numerous, and a great many people must in consequence have had lots of trouble. An inspection of the execution docket shows that 63 executions were issued to December term, 53 to February term, and 18 have already, been issued to May term.—*Globe*.

—James E. Sponeybarger, of Patterson, who had been summoned to Huntingdon to attend the funeral of his grand-father, James Higgins, was in town a short time, Saturday evening. Mr. Higgins was a native of Chester county. He removed to Huntingdon nearly sixty years ago. At the time of his death, he was aged 90 years, 2 months and 2 days.

—Theodore Cowher, son of Danie M. Cowher, was the victim of an accident last Friday afternoon, which might havd been more serious in its results. He was walking on the railroad from his home at Jackstown to Mapleton when an engine and cabin ("wild cat") came west. He attempted to board it and was thrown violently to the track. His face was badly lacerated and he sustained severe bruises. This should be another warning to the boys but such warnings are of no avail.

—Thomas Gurd, who was struck by an engine at the stone arch bridge, Saturday, February 8th, and whose injuries were supposed to be slight, died last Sunday at about 12.30 o'clock. The injuries were internal, the spine weakened, and the whole system gave way. He was unconscious for some time before he died. He was a brother of H. R. & W. Gurd, superintendents of the Mapleton tannery. He was born in England, December 15, 1856, hence was aged 33 years, 2 months and one day. His remains were taken to Parish, N. Y., on Day express last Monday, where they were interred by the side of those of his mother.

—Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., is making preparations for a big demonstration in this place, Saturday February 22nd. If the weather be favorable, and the streets in a fit condition, a parade will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after which an address on Odd Fellowship will be given in the M. E. church, by Past Grand Master, Dr. C. N. Hickok. All the lodges in this county and Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, of Newton Hamilton, have been invited to participate and some of them have signified their intention to be present. The Lodge of instruction will be held at 6 o'clock, in order to give those who wish to leave on the night trains, opportunity to be present.

Keep in the Cupboard.

Now that "La Grippe" or Influenza, is so prevalent, it is well to keep a bottle of Downs' Elixer in the medicine cupboard, ready for immediate use. It is very efficacious in warding off the disease, and will afford immediate relief when the disease makes its appearance, besides very materially shortening the time which it will naturally run. This used in connection with Arnica Oil Liniment rubbed on the chest, will greatly mitigate the unpleasant features of the ailment. For sale by A. B. Gillam & Bro.

—H. E. Goldsmith, the artistic tailor of Everett, will be at the Juniata House next Saturday with a complete line of fine suitings He will be pleased to take your order. Call and see him. Good fits guaranteed.

—George A. Miller, who for more than five months has been superintending the works of the Speer White Sand Company, has been superseded by Hamilton Speer. The change dates from February 13th. Mr. Miller had won the confidence of our people and seemed in every respect worthy of it. The employees held him in high esteem. In church matters was he especially useful. As a citizen he was live to the best interests of the place and his departure is very much regreted. He left yesterday morning for Pittsburgh but expects to be in Mapleton a few days of next week. The ITEM wishes him success in whatever he may engage.

—The local institute at Mill Creek last Friday evening and Saturday was a success in every particular. At the Friday evening entertainment, M. G Brumbaugh gave an interesting talk concerning his trip through the south. On account of his having to leave on mail express in order to speak the same evening at Mount Union, his talk was not as lengthy as all who heard it wished it might have been. The music, recitations, and readings were choice and were excellently rendered. Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, Prof. Saylor, Prof. J. B. Boring, Miss Cora Barker, Miss Beckie Isenberg, of Huntingdon, and a large number of teachers from Brady, Union, Cass and Henderson townships and Mapleton borough were present on Saturday. The discussions were live practical and profitable. It was in every respect a splendid institute.

Mrs. Eliza Wood.

A more startling report has not been circulated in Mapleton for many a day than that circulated yesterday afternoon, announcing the death of Mrs. J. D. Wood, which sad event occured. at her home in this place, about 3.20 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. She had been subject to heart trouble for about two years but no apprehension was felt by her friends. About two weeks ago, she became a victim of la grippe and at once concluded she would never be well again. Half an hour before she died, she was in unusual good spirits, but in one of the attacks of heart trouble she passed away peacefully.

Mrs. Wood was born in Shaver's Creek Valley, January 23, 1823, hence was at the time of her death aged 67 years and 35 days. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Borst, aged 85 years, survives her and is living at Barree. One of her sisters is dead. Her remaing sisters and brothers are Mrs. Margaret Myers, of Centre county, Mrs. Mary Megahen, of Petersburg, George Borst, of Centre county, Elias Borst, of Tyrone, Spencer Borst, of McAlevy's Fort, and Jacob, Wilson and Madison Borst, of Petersburg. She was married to James D. Wood July 7, 1847 and to this union 8 children were born, 5 of which are living. They are, G. Dorsey Wood, T. M. Wood, Mrs. A. P. Wible and Miss Linie, of Mapleton, and Mrs. Rachel McLaughlin, of Loraine, Illinois. Her husband also survives her. After their marriage they lived six years at Barree, twenty-three years at Hatfields, near Alexandria, and, at Mapleton, fourteen years, having moved to this place in April, 1876.

Mrs. Woods united with the Presbyterian church when but a young girl. Having lost her evidence she sought a renewal of it and was powerfuly converted in 1853. She united with the Methodist Episcopal church and has always endeavored to walk circumspectly. Like many good women, household cares deprived her of many of the privileges of the sanctuary but her life was one rich in good deeds. She was a ministering angel to every one in need and none were ever turned away empty who applied to her for aid. She is sincerely mourned by a host of loving ones who remember her kindnesses. She was an indulgent mother and a devoted wife. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Services will be held at the house, Thursday, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken away on way passenger and will be interred at Alexandria, Thursday afternoon. A funeral sermon will be preached in the M. E. church at Alexandria, by Rev. C. L. Benscoter.

Cassville.

Cassville still survives. If the correspondent has forgotten himself, we don't wish to be forgotten.

Messrs. Heaton and Houck were both on the road last week.

Norval Greenland deserted the shop a few days last week in order to aid some of his appreciated country neighbors in bridge building.

It is hoped that Mr. Walter Stever will remain on the farm, as he is the only one we know of who could fill his brother, Martin's, place.

Isaiah Bumgardner has rented a farm in Clay township and will move thereon the first of April.

John Garman and family moved to town last week and have taken up their quarters in the residence of Nancy Diggens, on Walnut street.

G. M. Green & Sons are sawing and framing lumber to put up houses in Mapleton, but the roads are too bad to haul over.

Mrs. L. W. Heaton is visiting friends in Robertsdale.

There was a "Free" fight in Cass township, and Peter hit Silas on the nose with a shovel. All is now quiet at the seat of war.

Miss Emma Shuman's aunt, from Ickesburg, Pa., is visiting her.

As the merchants soon disposed of their supply of valentines, our special artist supplied the demand.

The sickness throughont the valley has somewhat abated.

Mrs. J. S. Gehrett went to Latrobe, having been called there on account of the illness of her son-in-law, John W. Houck.

On account of bad roads, it suits the carrier to leave with the mail for Mill Creek at 7 a. m., but it suits the patrons better at 8 a. m. We hope there will be courtesy and forbearance on the part of both, and satisfaction, at least, to the majority.

Our neighbor, Horace Henderson, not only has the mental acumen but has the physical ability. Princeton won against the University, and others, in the tug of war contest a few days ago and hence he has now another medal. If he keeps on it will take a vault equal to the one the national surplus is in to contain his treasures.

Little Trough Creek.

The ground hog is snowed under. The great amount of mild weather must have made his hogship either too lazy or too careless to show himself on the 2nd.

La grippe is still gripping. Frank David, of Newburg, was seized with it week before last while on a visit to his parents in this valley. Oliver Brown has been confined to his bed for two weeks. He had been suffering for two weeks before and has had two relapses, the last of which turned into pneumonia. For several days it was thought by all who saw him that he would not recover, but, thanks to a kind providence that ruleth all things for the best, and to Dr. Spangler, for his untiring attention, he is on the mend. Oliver was certainly as near death's door as he ever will be until he enters it. Dr. S. has won laurels in this case that will be green in the memory of many for a long time. He certainly deserves great credit for crossing the mountain at the hour of midnight when he could not get there sooner.

Our roads have been in a terrible condition. While at the post office the other evening I heard a number of persons saying that a man who would compel his teams to make six trips in a week on a drive that is considered a long one when the roads are good, ought to be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. I have heard others talking about the matter since and judging from what I have heard, if two men, who are certainly imposing on their stock on this road, do not desist we will have an opportunity of learning what cruelty to animals is or how much may be exacted of them without being subject to a fine.

John S. Houck.

The Altoona *Tribune* of the 14th inst. contains the following, concerning the death of a former resident of this county, who was well known to the older citizens of this community:

A telegram received in this city from Latrobe announeed the death in the latter town, at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, of Mr. John S. Houck. The deceased was in the 60th year of his age and had enjoyed excellent health during his entire life up until about four weeks ago, when he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in his death. Mr. Houck was born in Tod township, Huntingdon county, and was a tinner by occupation. He was at one time a resident of Altoona, having lived here from 1858 to 1865, and duriug that time was an employee of the company. From this city he removed to Latrobe, which town he has since made his home. He was a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a loving husband and father. He was married in 1860 and his wife and four children are left to mourn his death. He also leaves brothers and sisters as follows: Dorsey B. Houck, of Omaha, Neb.; Samuel Houck, of Washington, D. C., Isaac, Thomas L., James and William Houck, of Altoona, and Mrs. Catharine Shellar, of Williamsburg; Mrs. Rachel Stevens and Mrs. Elizabeth McKiernan, of Altoona. Mr. Houck was a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs. The funeral will probably take place on Saturday morning.

FEBRUARY 1, 1890

We will personally assume the management of the store on Main street, near the depot. Am closing out business at Altoona and will devote all my time to the Mapleton store, striving to supply the wants of my customers.

Do you trade in Mapleton? If not, why not?

DO YOU KNOW *there is a better market in Mapleton than in any other town in the Juniata Valley?*

DO YOU KNOW *there is no cheaper place to buy whatever you need than at Mapleton?*

DO YOU KNOW *that Gillam keeps the freshest stock of goods in the county?*

DO YOU KNOW *that Gillam sells cheaper than any of his competitors.*

DO YOU KNOW *that Gillam allows no stock to accumulate on his hands.*

These and many other things you ought to know and if you will call at Gillam's store you will learn that these and many other things are exactly so.

Give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

A Budget of Dispatches Received From Various Sources.

A Steamboat Wrecked and Six Persons Drowned.

The towboat Port Eads, Captain Nelson Davis, of the St. Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, was sunk in the morning at 7 o'clock at the site of the new railroad bridge, two miles below Memphis. She carried a crew of about forty men, and for a time the wildest rumors prevailed, the loss of life being placed at from twenty-five to thirty-five, but it was soon learned that only seven persons were drowned. The Port Eads had a tow of six grain-laden barges and one fuel barge, destined for New Orleans from Cairo. They passed the city shortly before 7 in the morning in a heavy fog, hugging the Tennessee shore closely. The steamer approached the bridge as slowly as possible, but owing to the dense fog, she ran upon the sunken pier. A moment later she was seen to stop suddenly, hang stationary for a minute, and then swing round with heavy force and settle on one side. Men ran from every direction to the yawl, fighting each other in panic-stricken desperation to reach it. One man detached the ropes holding it and was about climb in, when water rushed in over the boat's deck and all ran to the other side. Another wave closed over the boat's deck, and all ran to the side when she settled lower. Ten of the crew were taken to the United States Hospital near by, suffering from cuts and bruises, and the remainder were cared for at the houses along the shore. The Port Eads was valued at $50,000. The barges and contents are uninjured.

A Woman Flogged by Women.

Hattie Frasier, a colored woman, and the mother of a mulatto child, is the victim of a severe handling. She was one of the colored persons who did not join in the chorus of condemnation of the Barnwell (S. C.) lynching. She said the murdered men had only got what they deserved, and this opinion was very openly expressed.

While asleep in her house with her infant the other night, she was aroused by some one trying to get in at the door. Not suspecting anything, she went out, with her child in her arms, to see what was the matter. At the door she was seized and thrown down. Her infant was jerked from her arms and thrown on the ground. She was then dragged some ways from the house, and subjected to a fearful beating. The assailants were in male attire, and wore black masks and caps.

After the departure of the Black Caps the woman dragged herself back to her house, where she found her child lying on the ground. The next day she identified two of her assailants. They were colored women living near her, and were at once arrested. These women turned State's evidence, and confessed that the flogging was done by a band of twenty colored women, who were dressed in men's clothes.

Upon their testimony fifteen of the women were arrested.

A Drink Cost Him His Life.

J. McGoldrick, aged between 50 and 60 years, a tanner by trade, reached Rome, N. Y., from Taberg, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad at 9:30 A. M., intending to take a train a few minutes later for Fonda, where he was going to work. While waiting in Rome he crossed the track and went to the little Stanwix Hotel to get a drink. In returning he slipped and fell upon the east-bound passenger track of the Central road. He carried a bundle of working clothes and a tanner's knife. The knife was 18 inches long and 1¾ inches broad. He fell in such a way as to drive the knife about six inches into his right side, the blade entering between the second and third ribs and penetrating his lung. He managed to rise, pulled out the knife, and staggered across the remaining three of the Central's tracks, falling in front of the depot. He died about half an hour later. He leaves a widow and three children. He was an industrious man and had worked for many years at Owens's tannery in Taberg.

Boats Blown to Sea.

The storm which prevailed on the Virginia coast for two days proved most destructive, and a number of oyster boats were blown to sea. The sloop Golden Rule sank in Lynn Haven inlet, and Captain Jones died from exhaustion after being rescued by life savers. The sloop Annie has been missing and her crew were thought to have perished. The crew of the sloop Wyandotte, which went ashore at Virginia Beach, was rescued by the life savers, as was also the crew of the schooner T. M. Thomas, which sank in Ocracoke Inlet, near Hatteras. It is estimated that twenty lives were lost in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay by the storm.

St. Louis Gets a Shaking Up.

At 7:05 o'clock the other morning two distinct earthquake shocks were felt in St. Louis. The disturbance was most powerful in the southern portion of the city, where many people were so badly frightened that they ran into the streets. The bottles in drug stores and barrooms were shaken together, and in some instances broken. Reports from the southern suburb of Corondelet show that the shocks were very violent there. At first it was supposed that the powder magazine at Jefferson barracks had exploded, but the powder was discovered intact, and then the true solution was discovered.

Children Faint in Church.

The other night while vesper services were in progress in St. John's Catholic Church, at Westminster, Md., some of the children complained of feeling badly, and immediately after fainted away. While they were being carried out into the open air other children were similarly affected. After reaching the street nearly all quickly revived, but there are several who were afterward confined to their beds. Some of the adults also felt sick. The man in charge of the furnace had permitted the gas to escape into the church.

The Steak Strangled Her.

While Mrs. Lucius Skinner, of Taberg, N. Y., was getting breakfast the other morning her little daughter Jessie, aged two and one-half years, asked for something to eat. Mrs. Skinner gave the little girl a piece of steak, which she put in her mouth and ran into the bedroom. On the way the meat slipped down her throat. She tried to tell her father what had happened, but could not make him understand, and was strangled to death in a few minutes.

Went Down in the Pacific.

The German steamer Sakkarah, with her cargo of 19,000 bags of coffee, has been totally lost at Punta de Remedias, near Acajutla, in the Pacific Ocean. The crew were all saved.

THE bill in the Canadian Parliament to abolish the duty on American corn imported into Canada to distill has been defeated.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE house occupied by Miss Caroline Lane, in Luneberg, Mass., was burned to the ground. Miss Lane, who was 80 years old and lived alone, perished.

THE sardine factory at Machiasport Village, Me., its wharf, some coal sheds and 30,000 feet of lumber were burned, it is thought, by an incendiary.

THE wife of J. G. Fisher, of Rutledge, Penn., committed suicide by setting her clothes on fire.

THE annual Convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association met in New York city. James W. Scott, of the Chicago *Herald*, President of the association, was in the chair.

IN the recent hurricane that swept the North Atlantic, the herring schooner Isaac A. Chapman, of Gloucester, Mass., is thought to have been lost with the eight men comprising her crew.

THE boiler of a locomotive exploded at Douglass Station, near West Newton, Penn., and one man was killed and two injured.

HARRY LEBO, of Reading, Penn., shot and fatally wounded his wife, who had left him on account of ill treatment. Dave Fisher, Mrs. Lebo's father, died of heart disease immediately after the shooting.

PHILIP MOWER and wife, of Schuyler, N. Y., were instantly killed by the Central Hudson train near Frankfort.

WILLIAM HUDSON, a river pirate and desperate character, was shot at Philadelphia and fatally wounded while resisting arrest by Officer Nash of the Harbor Police.

TWO unknown tramps were struck by a shifting engine on the Reading Railroad in the cut near Harrisburg, Penn., and instantly killed.

South and West.

A GREAT rush of settlers to the Sioux Reservation in South Dakota was made when the President's proclamation opening that territory was issued. The best lands were soon literally covered with claimants.

NEARLY half a block of buildings have been destroyed by fire at Morris, Minn.

THE Legislature of West Virginia passed a resolution favoring the pensioning of all Federal soldiers of the war and instructing Senators and Representatives to vote for the passage of such a bill.

SETH TWOMBLEY, Charles Buford and Henry LaClocke, crew of the ill fated train which collided at South Englewood, Chicago, in which seven people were killed, have been placed on trial for murder.

JIM SEALS and his family attempted to cross Yellow Creek in a wagon near Burnsville, Miss., and the wagon capsized, drowning four children, aged from two to ten years.

A SCHEME to legalize lotteries in North Dakota was defeated in the lower house of the Legislature after it had gone through the Senate.

WILLIAM FERRELL, a farmer of Ironton, Ohio, was killed by his son, who is less than twenty years old. Young Ferrell interfered to protect his mother in a dispute between her and his father.

A LANDSLIDE occurred on the mountain above the Suislaw River, at Florence, Ore., burying the house of A. F. Andrews and killing Mrs. Andrews, her daughter and little son. Andrews and an elder son were thrown into the river, and after floating on the debris all night, were picked up several miles below in an almost dying condition.

AN express train was wrecked on the Wisconsin Central road near Mellen Junction and six passengers were injured, but none fatally.

A FATAL railroad collision occurred at Coaling, Ala., in which an engineer was killed and a dozen persons injured.

WHEN the case of the men indicted for attempting to bribe the Cronin jury was called before Judge Waterman at Chicago, the four defendants pleaded guilty

THERE is great excitement in Lathrop, Mo., and in the surrounding towns over a crusade inaugurated against liquor. The movement is spreading rapidly, and all the women have abandoned domestic duties to attend meetings.

THOMAS BRYANT, a sixteen-year-old boy, shot and instantly killed his mother at Butte, Mont., because she refused to give him money.

TROOPS have been sent into the Sioux Reservation to drive white men off the lands allotted to Indians.

THE Atlanta Chamber of Commerce held its first annual dinner; many Northern men were guests.

CARLO BRITTAIN, colored, shot and killed D. K. Gairard, a rising young lawyer at Manchester, Kentucky. The murderer escaped.

AUGUST GERDING and Peter Lindsterwalter were instantly killed in a freight collision near Placerville, Cal.

THREE men have been killed and several badly injured in a street riot at Harper, Kan.

Washington.

THE Senate Committee on Territories directed Chairman Platt to favorably report the bill for the admission of Idaho as a State.

THE President sent to the Senate the name of Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

THE President has signed the proclamation opening the Sioux reservation in South Dakota. He has also issued an order establishing land offices at Pierre and Chamberlain.

DIPLOMATIC nominations by the President: Samuel Marrill, of Indiana, to be Consul-General at Calcutta; J. Fenner Lee, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro; Harris B. Newberry, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid. United States Consuls: Edward Bedloe, of Pennsylvania, at Amoy; C. I. Croft, of North Dakota, at Carthagena, United States of Colombia; James R. Danforth, of Pennsylvania, at Kehl; Ferdinand A. Husher, of Minnesota, at Fort Stanley and St. Thomas; Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, at Montevideo; Henry R. Myers, of South Dakota, at San Salvador; Levi W. Myers, of Iowa, at Victoria, B. C.; Felix A. Matthews, of California, at Tangier; Frederick M. Ryder, of Connecticut, at Quebec, Canada; L. R. Stewart, of Virginia, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

JUDICIAL nominations: James O'Brien, of Minnesota, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Cornelius H. Hanford, to be United States District Judge for the District of Washington; George N. Wiswell, of Wisconsin, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER appeared before the House Committee on Post-offices and read an elaborate statement in favor of a system of postal telegraphy.

THE House Committee on Territories decided to report favorably Delegate Carey's bill for the admission of the Territory of Wyoming as a State.

THE Senate in executive session have finally disposed of the nomination of Thomas J. Morgan to be Commissioner of Internal Affairs by a vote in the affirmative.

SECRETARY BLAINE resumed his official duties at the State Department for the first time since his recent bereavements, and one of his first acts was the appointment of S. A. Brown, of Washington, as Chief Clerk of the Department.

Foreign.

THE Portuguese Government has forbidden the holding of a patriotic meeting which was to have taken place at Lisbon. A contemplated patriotic procession through the streets was also prohibited.

SENATOR ARISTIDES LOBO, the Brazilian Minister of the Interior, has resigned in consequence of a disagreement with General Fonseca, the President.

A FIRE in Paris has destroyed Osborn's library, valued at $400,000 and containing many unique historical documents.

THE Duke of Orleans, who went to Paris with the avowed intention of enlisting in the French army, and who was then arrested on the charge of violating the law exiling from France all pretenders to the French throne, was arraigned before the Tribunal of the Seine and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A GUN burst on one of the ships of the German squadron off Smyrna and killed one sailor and injured two.

THOMAS KANE was hanged in the jail yard at Toronto, Canada, for the murder of his wife in November last. He met his fate resolutely.

THE Manitoba Legislature decided to abolish the official use of the French language in that province by a vote of 26 to 10. The French-speaking people are very indignant and will appeal the matter to higher tribunals.

THE report of the special commission appointed to investigate the charges of the London *Times* against the Parnellite members of the British House of Commons has been made public. The report exonerates Parnell and mildly denounces Davitt.

A DISPATCH received in London announces the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar. His demise was sudden.

THE British corvette Conquest ran ashore on the Island of Pemba, thirty miles north of Zanzibar.

AT the request of Mr. Hirsch, the American Minister, the Turkish Government has imprisoned in his own palace Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief, who is charged with robbing and outraging Christians in Armenia.

LOST IN A SNOWSTORM.

Picnickers Have a Thrilling Adventure.

A party of young persons living in Colorado Springs, Col., have had a thrilling adventure. They left the city early for a day's picnicking in Cheyenne Canyon. At the hour of starting the weather was like a June day. A storm came upon them suddenly, and grave fears were entertained by their friends. Searching parties were out all night, but without success. Next morning word came that they had found refuge in a ranch building. Several of the party suffered from exposure, but none of them were in danger. The searchers were not so fortunate, as several of them were badly frostbitten.

J. E. Webster, a contractor of Denver, lost his life in the blizzard. He had been out in the country on business, and returning home he was overcome, sank down in a drift and was frozen to death.

WENT TO JAIL FOR PAY.

A Hired Substitute for the Real Author of a Crime.

The Ohio State prison authorities have just discovered that one of their prisoners is a hired substitute for the real author of the crime. Two prisoners were taken to Springfield to testify in the prosecution of Samuel Landis, a wealthy saloon-keeper, who is accused of receiving stolen goods. In the course of the investigation it was pretty well established that Landis was the guilty man in the case which sent one of the prisoners, James Shehey, up and that he had been hired by Landis, for big pay, to swear the crime on himself and take the punishment. Landis is rich, and it is said has been in prison before, so that he was in danger of being caught under the habitual criminal act should he be sent to prison again and be held indefinitely. Therefore he felt that he could well afford to hire a sub.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"LOHENGRIN" has been sung 250 times in Berlin since 1859.

P. T. BARNUM says that 1,500,000 people attended his show in London.

A NEW comedy being played at a Polish theatre is called "The Influenza."

HENRY AUSTIN JONES, the well-known English playwright, is to visit this country in March.

NEXT season Fanny Davenport promises to give Sardou's "Theodora" the handsomest production it has ever had.

"JOAN OF ARC" is to be produced in London in May, with Bernhardt in the title roll and all the French scenery.

MARY ANDERSON has written to William Black, the novelist, confirming the report of her engagement to young Mr. Navarro, of New York.

A DRAMATIC representation of the adventures of Stanley is being prepared for one of the English theatres, which will present it in grand style.

THE Beethoven Society at Bonn, Germany, has acquired the last piano used by the composer, it having been made expressly for him by Conrad Graff.

CONGRESSMAN CRISP, of Georgia, is the son of an English actor of repute who played in the old Park Theatre, New York city, many years ago.

IT is Joseph Jefferson's idea that the unhappiness of the late Edwin Forrest arose from an irritable temper, which he had under little or no control.

HENRY T. FINCK, the well-known musical critic, is busily occupied in the preparation of a series of lectures on the history of music, which are ultimately to appear in book form.

AT St. James's Church, New York city, the pastor omitted his sermon on a recent Sunday evening in order that the choir might sing Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," first performed at Liege on June 11, 1846.

GEORGE KENNAN, the writer on Russian prison life, is a most acceptable lecturer before college students, as is Miss Amelia B. Edwards, both of whom have had numerous engagements in college towns this winter.

OLAF KRAKER, an Esquimau woman, is to lecture in England. She is the first person of her race to ascend the rostrum. She speaks English fluently, wears her native costume, and is only three feet four inches in height.

THERE is an admirable arrangement for quickly and safely emptying the house in use in the Tremont Theatre, Boston. By simply touching a button in any one of eight handy places in the threatre seventeen exits open, actuated by electricity.

A RUSH FOR LAND.

The Sioux Reservation in South Dakota Open for Settlement.

A Great Scramble by Settlers for Desirable Locations.

The President by proclamation has opened the Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and established land offices at Pierre and Chamberlain. Reciting that the different bands of Sioux Indians had relinquished all claims to the land in question, provision is made by the proclamation for the future homes of the tribe, and any lands occupied by religious societies are given such societies. The proclamation provides that all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation, outside of the separate reservations for the Indians, except American Island, Farm Island and Niobrara Island, regarding which islands special provisions are made, and sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township (which are reserved for school purposes) shall be disposed of by the United States upon the terms, at the price and in the manner set forth in the Act of the Commission, to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the Homestead law (except section 2301 thereof), and under the law relating to town sites. It is provided, however, that all persons who, between February 27, 1885, and April 27, 1885, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws of the United States.

A dispatch from Chamberlain describes the rush for the newly-opened territory as follows:

There was a rush for the Sioux Reservation hours before it became known that the President's proclamation had opened the new territory. It was a grand sight, viewed from the high bluffs on the east side of the river, to see the teams with their great lumber-loads dashing across the river on a dead run, up the bluff on American Island and finally being lost to sight in the heavy timber.

The Indian police, to the number of nearly one hundred, had been placed as a guard to prevent any premature invasion, but they stood dazed and helpless as they viewed the great and irresistible rush for the reservation. A most novel sight was the moving of a large building, under which had been placed heavy timbers and wheels. This, like the other wagons, was pulled across the river by galloping horses.

It took but a few minutes for the several sections on the valuable bottom to be literally covered with claimants, and it will take a score of lawyers to solve the problem as to who are the rightful owners.

The local town-site boomers undoubtedly secured an advantage over the other organized boomers by a few minutes, but among the boomers are a number who intend to secure homestead filings if possible, which if persisted in, will complicate the matter to such an extent as to result in a protracted legal struggle. While this rush and conflict was going on for the bottom lands many other intending settlers rushed promptly into the uplands and began at once the erection of houses, and these are prepared to defend their rights as against later settlers, determinedly guarding against any invasion of their lands.

At night the settlers encamped on their claims. The new land office will be organized at once and be in running order by the time the lands are surveyed, when filings will be tendered by settlers. The land is as yet unsurveyed, and settlers will for the present have to secure squatters' rights.

There were a number of smash-ups in the rush, but no fatalities were reported. The city was in a great uproar. Bells ringing, whistles blowing, cannons booming, shouting of excited men and the rushing of teams made a veritable bedlam.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BERLIN is now talking of a World's Fair in 1897.

THE wheat crop of Australia is estimated at 86,000,000 bushels.

THERE were seventy suicides, including children, in Berlin during January.

THE railroads of Nebraska have consented to reduce the rates on corn ten per cent.

THE confirmation of the Samoan treaty was received with the greatest satisfaction in Germany.

AN attempt is to be made to import live cattle into France from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

THE expense involved in determining who was elected Governor of West Virginia was more than $50,000.

THERE are 460,516 unadjudicated and pending claims now on file in the pension office at Washington.

THE raisin yield of California for 1889 is estimated at 33,000,000 pounds, an increase of 12,000,000 pounds over 1888.

IT cost Massachusetts a little over $14,000 to supply and distribute the official ballots at the last election in that State.

A GLOUCESTER (Mass.) schooner sailed recently on an experimental trip for the coast of Norway to engage in codfishing.

THE number of failures in the United States last year was larger and the liabilities greater than for any of the previous five years.

THE Chiapas Colonization and Development Company has planted 300,000 trees in Mexico. The Government is anxious to foster this industry.

FRANCE has declined the invitation of the German Emperor to an international labor conference, as she had already accepted that of Switzerland.

GOVERNOR BIGGS, of Delaware, says the talk about the peach crop being ruined is all nonsense. He considers the outlook for a big crop better than usual.

THE distress from famine in some districts of China has reached such a point that girl babies are taken in baskets and carried around the cities for sale.

THE arrivals of Chinese by the Canadian Pacific Railway steamships from China in British Columbia during the year 1889 were 500 less than the departures for China.

FOSSIL remains are being discovered in large quantities in Florida. A citizen of Orlando has in his possession an exhumed tooth which weighs eight pounds and a half.

THE population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1889 was estimated at 37,808,892 persons—29,015,613 in England and Wales, 4,077,070 in Scotland and 4,716,209 in Ireland.

AN International Prison Congress is to be held in St. Petersburg, and the Russian Minister pays George Kennan, the *Century* writer, the high compliment to request that he may not be sent as a delegate to represent the United States.

LATER NEWS.

A SYNDICATE of English capitalists have bought the rubber mills of Trenton, N. J. for $750,000.

THE body of Hiram F. Sawtelle, a missing fruit dealer of Boston, was found in a wood near East Lebanon, Me., and many strong pieces of evidence against his brother Isaac are in possession of the police.

THE color line has resulted in a split in the Louisiana and Mississippi Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. There are now two sets of officers.

JIM BUTTS and Ed. Johnson, both colored, were hanged at Perry, Ga., for the murder of Captain Miller.

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL was waylaid and shot at Quincy, Fla., by men accused of election frauds.

THE National Electric Light Convention which met at Kansas City expressed opposition to executions by electricity.

THE SALEM (Ill.) National Bank has been robbed of $10,000 in cash and some securities. The burglars drilled through the vault door, entered the vault and blew open the burglar proof safe.

DENNIS HARDRICK, colored, while fighting drunk, fired into a crowd of dancers at Santa Rosa County, Fla., and shot four persons, two men and two women. One of the latter is dead, and the others fatally hurt.

A PASSENGER train on the Monon route collided with a freight train two miles north of Mitchell, Ind., and three men were killed.

THE House Special Committee on World's Fair has reported in favor of building an International Exposition in 1892.

THE Judiciary Committee of the House has ordered a favorable report to be made on an international copyright bill.

A CALL has been issued for a convention of colored business men of the United States, to be held in Washington, for the purpose of establishing a permanent organization of colored business men.

THE Senate in secret session confirmed the following nominations: Charles Emory Smith, Minister to Russia; J. Fenner Lee, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, and George W Irvin, Marshal for Montana, and a number of census supervisors and army officers.

THE British steamship Ludgate Hill, bound for London from New York, collided with the British steamship Deeside. The latter vessel sank and seven of her crew were drowned.

THE beautiful University building of Toronto, has been destroyed by fire. The fire broke out while preparations were being made for the annual conversazione. The University buildings cost $500,000. The library was valued at $100,000.

AT the Australian Conference in Melbourne Sir Henry Parke's motion in favor of Colonial Federation was unanimously adopted.

AT a wedding party at Pontivy, France, the vehicle conveying the bride and bridegroom and a number of their friends was upset and the whole party of twelve were precipitated into the river and drowned.

ISAAC SAWTELLE, accused of murdering his brother Hiram, made a partial confession at Dover, N. H.

TWO Cincinnati Southern freight trains collided at Melville, Tenn., and Engineer H. Crow, and Brakeman William Gray were killed. The collision was caused by the negligence of the flagman.

ONE wing of the insane asylum west of Little Rock., Ark., has been burned. The loss is between $30,000 and $40,000. The four hundred patients were removed to the ground floor, and although an indescribable panic prevailed, there was no loss of life.

THE Terre Haute Milling Company's flouring mill in Indiana has been burned. Loss $100,000.

IT was discovered in Salt Lake City that an attempt had been made to steal the records of the Utah Commission.

THE steamer Louise, of the Jacksonville and Mayport line, ran into an obstruction near Hunter's Mill, on St. John's River, Fla., and was sunk. One man was drowned.

SECRETARY WINDOM has terminated the contract between the Government and the Commissioners of Emigration of New York city.

A RECENT election in Hawaii has resulted in a sweeping victory for the native party.

LANDSLIDE A MILE LONG.

Buildings Swept Away, and a River Turned Back Fourteen Miles.

News is just received of one of the largest landslides ever known on the Pacific coast, which occurred fifty miles below here a few days ago.

The land slid into the Trinity River, raising the water to a depth of 300 feet and backing up the river fourteen miles. The sliding mass was about a mile long and 400 yards wide.

Many buildings were swept away with their entire contents. Two Chinamen were buried in the debris, and several persons barely escaped.

STRANGLED BY A TOOTH.

Peculiar Death of a Lady of Dubuque Iowa.

Mrs. L. W. Bradley, the wife of a wealthy citizen, died suddenly at Dubuque, Iowa. While out calling in the afternoon she stumbled, and, in the fall, broke her arm. A surgeon was sent for, and before proceeding to set the arm he administered chloroform. While at work upon the arm he discovered that she was sinking rapidly and soon died without recovering consciousness. It is stated by the physician that an artificial tooth, of which he was unaware, fell down her throat and strangled her.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Glorious Christ."

TEXT: "*He that cometh from above is above all.*"—John iii., 31.

The most conspicuous character of history steps out upon the platform. The finger which, diamonded with light, pointed down to Him from the Bethlehem sky, was only a ratification of the finger of prophecy, the finger of genealogy, the finger of chronology, the finger of events—all five fingers pointing in one direction. Christ is the overtopping figure of all time. He is the vox humana in all music, the gracefulest line in all sculpture, the most exquisite mingling of lights and shades in all painting, the acme of all climaxes, the dome of all cathedraled grandeur, and the peroration of all splendid language.

The Greek alphabet is made up of twenty-four letters, and when Christ compared Himself to the first letter and the last letter, the alpha and the omega, He appropriated to Himself all the splendors that you can spell out either with those two letters and all the letters between them. "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." Or, if you prefer the words of the text, "above all."

What does it mean? It means, after you have piled up all Alpine and Himalayan altitudes, the glory of Christ would have to spread its wings and descend a thousand leagues to touch those summits. Pelion, a high mountain of Thessaly; Ossa, a high mountain, and Olympus, a high mountain; but mythology tells us when the giants warred against the gods they piled up these three mountains, and from the top of them proposed to scale the heavens; but the height was not great enough, and there was a complete failure. And after all the giants—Isaiah and Paul, prophetic and apostolic giants; Raphael and Michael Angelo, artistic giants; cherubim and seraphim and archangel, celestial giants—have failed to climb to the top of Christ's glory they might all well unite in the words of the text and say: "He that cometh from above is above all."

First, Christ must be above all else in our preaching. There are so many books on homiletics scattered through the country that all laymen, as well as all clergymen, have made up their minds what sermons ought to be. That sermon is most effectual which most pointedly puts forth Christ as the pardon of all sin and the correction of all evil—individual, social, political, national. There is no reason why we should ring the endless changes on a few phrases. There are those who think that if an exhortation or a discourse have frequent mention of justification, sanctification, covenant of works and covenant of grace, that therefore it must be profoundly evangelical, while they are suspicious of a discourse which presents the same truth, but under different phraseology. Now, I say there is nothing in all the opulent realm of Anglo-Saxonism, of all the word treasures that we inherited from the Latin and the Greek and the Indo-European, but we have a right to marshal it in religious discussion. Christ sets the example. His illustrations were from the grass, the flowers, the spittle, the salve, the barnyard fowl, the crystals of salt, as well as from the seas and the stars; and we do not propose in our Sabbath-school teaching and in our pulpit address to be put on the limits.

I know that there is a great deal said in our day against words, as though they were nothing. They may be misused, but they have an imperial power. They are the bridge between soul and soul, between Almighty God and the human race. What did God write upon the tables of stones? Words. What did Christ utter on Mount Olivet? Words. Out of what did Christ strike the spark for the illumination of the universe? Out of words. "Let there be light," and light was. Of course, thought is the cargo, and words are only the ship; but how fast would your cargo get on without the ship? What you need, my friends, in all your work, in your Sabbath-school class, in your reformatory institutions, and what we all need is to enlarge our vocabulary when we come to speak about God and Christ and heaven. We ride a few old words to death when there is such illimitable resource. Shakespeare employed fifteen thousand different words for dramatic purposes; Milton employed eight thousand different words for poetic purposes; Rufus Choate employed over eleven thousand different words for legal purposes; but the most of us have less than a thousand words that we can manage, less than five hundred, and that makes us so stupid.

When we come to set forth the love of Christ we are going to take tenderest phraseology wherever we find it, and if it has never been used in that direction before, all the more shall we use it. When we come to speak of the glory of Christ, the Conqueror, we are going to draw our similes from triumphal arch and oratorio and everything grand and stupendous. The French navy have eighteen flags by which they give signal, but those eighteen flags they can put into sixty-six thousand different combinations. And I have to tell you that these standards of the cross may be lifted into combinations infinite and varieties everlasting. And let me say to these young men who come from the theological seminaries into our services every Sabbath, and are after a while going to preach Jesus Christ, you will have the largest liberty and unlimited resource. You only have to present Christ in your own way.

Jonathan Edwards preached Christ in the severest argument ever penned, and John Bunyan preached Christ in the sublimest allegory ever composed. Edward Payson, sick and exhausted, leaned up against the side of the pulpit and wept out his discourse, while George Whitfield, with the manner and the voice and the start of an actor, overwhelmed his auditory. It would have been a different thing if Jonathan Edwards had tried to write and dream about the pilgrim's progress to the celestial city, or John Bunyan had attempted an essay on the human will.

Brighter than the light, fresher than the fountains, deeper than the seas, are all these Gospel themes. Song has no melody, flowers have no sweetness, sunset sky has no color compared with these glorious themes. These harvests of grace spring up quicker than we can sickle them. Kindling pulpits with their fire, and producing revolutions with their power, lighting up dying beds with their glory, they are the sweetest thought for the poet, and they are the most thrilling illustration for the orator, and they offer the most intense scene for the artist, and they are to the embassador of the sky all enthusiasm. Complete pardon for direst guilt. Sweetest comfort for ghastly agony. Brightest hope for grimmest death. Grandest resurrection for darkest sepulchre. Oh, what a Gospel to preach! Christ over all in it. His birth, His suffering, His miracles, His parables, His sweat, His tears, His blood, His atonement, His intercession—what glorious themes! Do we exercise faith? Christ is its object. Do we have love? It fastens on Jesus. Have we a fondness for the church? It is because Christ died for it. Have we a hope of heaven? It is because Jesus went ahead, the herald and the forerunner.

The royal robe of Demetrius was so costly, so beautiful, that after he had put it off no one ever dared put it on; but this robe of Christ, richer than that, the poorest and the wannest and the worst may wear. "Where sin abounded grace may much more abound."

"Oh, my sins, my sins," said Martin Luther to Staupitz, "my sins, my sins!" The fact is, that the brawny German student had found a Latin Bible that made him quake, and nothing else ever did make him quake; and when he found how, through Christ, he was pardoned and saved, he wrote to a friend, saying: "Come over and join us great and awful sinners saved by the grace of God. You seem to be only a slender sinner, and you don't much extol the mercy of God; but we that have been such very awful sinners praise His grace the more now that we have been redeemed." Can it be that you are so desperately egotistical that you feel yourself in first rate spiritual trim, and that from the root of the hair to the tip of the toe you are scarless and immaculate? What you need is a looking glass, and here it is in the Bible. Poor, and wretched, and miserable, and blind, and naked from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, full of wounds and putrefying sores. No health in us. And then take the fact that Christ gathered up all the notes against us and paid them, and then offered us the receipt.

And how much we need Him in our sorrows! We are independent of circumstances if we have His grace. Why, He made Paul sing in the dungeon, and under that grace St. John from desolate Patmos heard the blast of the apocalyptic trumpets. After all other candles have been snuffed out, this is the light that gets brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; and after, under the hard hoofs of calamity, all the pools of worldly enjoyments have been trampled into deep mire, at the foot of the eternal rock the Christian, from cups of granite lily rimmed and vine covered, puts out the thirst of his soul.

Again, I remark, that Christ is above all in dying alleviations.

I have not any sympathy with the morbidity abroad about our demise. The Emperor of Constantinople arranged that on the day of his coronation the stone mason should come and consult him about the tombstone that after a while he would need. And there are men who are monomaniacal on the subject of departure from this life by death, and the more they think of it the less they are prepared to go. This is an unmanliness not worthy of you, not worthy of me.

Saladin, the greatest conqueror of his day, while dying, ordered that the tunic he had on him be carried after his death on his spear at the head of his army, and that then the soldier, ever and anon, should stop and say: "Behold, all that is left of Saladin, the Emperor and conqueror! Of all the States he conquered, of all the wealth he accumulated, nothing did he retain but this shroud." I have no sympathy with such behavior, or such absurd demonstration, or with much that we hear uttered in regard to departure from this life to the next. There is a commonsensical idea on this subject that you and I need to consider—that there are only two styles of departure.

A thousand feet underground, by light of torch toiling in a miner's shaft, a ledge of rock may fall upon us, and we may die a miner's death. Far out at sea, falling from the slippery ratlines and broken on the halyards, we may die a sailor's death. On mission of mercy in hospital, amid broken bones and reeking leprosies and raging fevers, we may die a philanthropist's death. On the field of battle, serving God and our country, slugs through the heart, the gun carriage may roll over us, and we may die a patriot's death. But, after all, there are only two styles of departure—the death of the righteous and the death of the wicked—and we all want to die the former.

God grant that when that hour comes you may be at home. You want the hand of your kindred in your hand. You want your children to surround you. You want the light on your pillow from eyes that have long reflected your love. You want the room still. You do not want any curious strangers standing around watching you. You want your kindred from afar to hear your last prayer. I think that is the wish of all of us. But is that all? Can earthly friends hold us up when the billows of death come up to the girdle? Can human voice charm open heaven's gate? Can human hand pilot us through the narrows of death into heaven's harbor? Can any earthly friendship shield us from the arrows of death, and in the hour when Satan shall practice upon us his infernal archery? No, no, no, no! Alas! Poor soul, if that is all. Better die in the wilderness, far from tree shadow and from fountain, alone, vultures circling through the air waiting for our body, unknown to men, and to have no burial, if only Christ could say through the solitudes: "I will never leave thee, I will never forsake thee." From that pillow of stone a ladder would soar heavenward, angels coming and going; and across the solitude and the barrenness would come the sweet notes of heavenly minstrelsy.

Gordon Hall, far from home, dying in the door of a heathen temple, said: "Glory to thee, O God!" What did dying Wilberforce say to his wife? "Come and sit beside me, and let us talk of heaven. I never knew what happiness was until I found Christ." What did dying Hannah More say! "To go to heaven, think what that is! To go to Christ, who died that I might live! Oh, glorious grave! Oh, what a glorious thing it is to die? Oh, the love of Christ, the love of Christ!" What did Mr. Toplady, the great hymnmaker, say in his last hour? "Who can measure the depths of the third heaven? Oh, the sunshine that fills my soul! I shall soon be gone, for surely no one can live in this world after such glories as God has manifested to my soul."

What did the dying Janeway say? "I can as easily die as close my eyes or turn my head in sleep. Before a few hours have passed I shall stand on Mount Zion with the one hundred and forty and four thousand and with the just men made perfect, and we shall ascribe riches, and honor, and glory, and majesty, and dominion unto God and the Lamb." Dr. Taylor, condemned to burn at the stake, on his way thither broke away from the guardsmen and went bounding and leaping and jumping toward the fire, glad to go to Jesus and to die for Him. Sir Charles Hare, in last moment, had such rapturous vision that he cried: "Upward, upward, upward!" And so great was the peace of one of Christ's disciples that he put his fingers upon the pulse in his wrist and counted it and observed it; and so great was his placidity that after a while he said: "Stopped!" and his life had ended here to begin in heaven. But grander than that was the testimony of the worn out first missionary, when, in the Mamartine dungeon, he cried: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course. I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me in that day, and not to me only, but to all them that love His appearing!" Do you not see that Christ is above all in dying alleviations?

Toward the last hour of our earthly residence we are speeding. When I see the sunset, I say: "One day less to live." When I see the spring blossoms scattered, I say: "Another season gone forever." When I close this Bible on Sabbath night, I say: "Another Sabbath departed." When I bury a friend, I say: "Another earthly attraction gone forever." What nimble feet the years have! The roebucks and the lightnings run not so fast. From decade to decade, from sky to sky, they go at a bound. There is a place for us, whether marked or not, where you and I will sleep the last sleep, and the men are now living who will, with solemn trade, carry us to our resting place. Ay, it is known in heaven whether our departure will be a coronation or a banishment.

Brighter than a banqueting hall through which the light feet of the dancers go up and down to the sound of trumpeters will be the sepulcher through whose rifts the holy light of heaven streameth. God will watch you. He will send His angels to guard your slumbering ground, until, at Christ's behest, they shall roll away the stone.

So, also, Christ is above all in heaven. The Bible distinctly says that Christ is the chief theme of the celestial ascription, all the thrones facing His throne, all the palms waved before His face, all the crowns down at His feet. Cherubim to cherubim, seraphim to seraphim, redeemed spirit to redeemed spirit, shall recite the Saviour's earthly sacrifice.

Stand on some high hill of heaven, and in all the radiant sweep the most glorious object shall be Jesus. Myriads gazing on the scars of His suffering, in silence first, afterward breaking forth into acclamation. The martyrs, all the purer for the flame through which they passed, will say: "This is Jesus, for whom we died." The apostles, all the happier for the shipwreck and the scourging through which they went, will say: "This is the Jesus whom we preached at Corinth, and at Cappadocia, and at Antioch, and at Jerusalem." Little children clad in white will say: "This is the Jesus who took us in His arms and blessed us, and when the storms of the world were too cold and loud, brought us into this beautiful place." The multitudes of the bereft will say: "This is the Jesus who comforted us when our heart broke." Many who wandered clear off from God and plunged into vagabondism, but were saved by grace, will say: "This is the Jesus who pardoned us. We were lost on the mountains, and He brought us home. We were guilty, and He has made us white as snow." Mercy boundless, grace unparalleled. And then, after each one has recited his peculiar deliverances and peculiar mercies, recited them as by solo, all the voices will come together into a great chorus, which will make the arches echo and re-echo with the eternal reverberation of gladness and peace and triumph.

Edward I was so anxious to go to the Holy Land that when he was about to expire he bequeathed $160,000 to have his heart, after his decease, taken to the Holy Land in Asia Minor, and his request was complied with. But there are hundreds to-day whose hearts are already in the Holy Land of heaven. Where your treasures are, there are your hearts also. Quaint John Bunyan, of whom I spoke at the opening of the discourse, caught a glimpse of that place, and in his quaint way he said: "And I heard in my dream, and lo! the bells of the city rang again for joy; and as they opened the gates to let in the men I looked in after them, and lo! the city shone like the sun, and there were streets of gold, and men walked on them, harps in their hands, to sing praises withal; and after that they shut up the gates, which when I had seen I wished myself among them!"

A MORMON DEFEAT.

The Gentiles in Control at Salt Lake City for the First Time.

The Gentiles, after an exciting election, have obtained control of the Municipal Council of Salt Lake City for the first time in its history.

The official returns give George B. Scott (Gentile) for Mayor a majority of 809; Louis Hyams (Gentile) for Recorder, 539; J. B. Walden (Gentile) for Treasurer, 659; E. R. Clute (Gentile) for Assessor, 466; J. M. Young (Gentile) for Marshall, 773. The remainder of the Gentile ticket, including fifteen Councilmen, are elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 400.

Speaking editorially upon the contest, Judge C. C. Goodwin, of the Salt Lake City *Tribune*, says:

"A great wave of thankfulness will sweep over Utah to-day. The blow delivered yesterday upon the Mormonism as a political power was a terrible one, and the news of it will strike upon thousands of hearts like a visible answer to prayers. February 10, 1890, marks an epoch in Utah's history."

THE Brooklyn *Union* says officers of the Navy Yard complain that many of the gunners, after receiving a thorough education at Uncle Sam's expense in the sciences of gunnery and electricity, leave the comparatively ill-paid services of the Government to enter the employ of local electric light and telegraph companies as electrical experts, at a big salary. They say that unless some measure is adopted to prevent this, the navy will soon be without any gunners. The electric light companies are glad to obtain their services at the rate of $30 to $35 per week, while they get only $25 per month and their board out of the Government.

IT is always best to avoid danger if possible, therefore there is one rule which ought to be taught in every school in the United States, and that is—never lift a wire off the ground. As long as it is on the ground it is harmless, no matter what pressure may be on it. The moment it leaves the ground it may be dangerous. If it is in the way of traffic you can safely pull it across the street with your foot, then put your foot on it and hold it on the ground and it cannot hurt you, but do not lift it. Never touch a wire tied on a pole. It may not be dangerous, but it is like the unloaded gun, it may kill you.

THE Armours, in Chicago, did a business of $60,000,0000 last year, $5,000,000 in excess of 1888. Six thousand men were employed, and paid $3,000,000. The firm killed 1,200,000 hogs, 600,000 cattle, and 250,000 sheep.

THE prices of camphor and gum promise to rise. The German government is making gigantic purchases of these articles for the manufacture of smokeless powder.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 23.

Lesson Text: "The Temptation of Jesus," Luke iv., 1-13—Golden Text: Heb. ii., 18—Commentary.

1. "And Jesus, being full of the Holy Ghost, returned from Jordan." This lesson seems to follow immediately the last one, which told us of the baptism of Jesus by John in Jordan, and of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon Him in the form of a dove. We might, with much profit, stop to speak of the Jordan divided for the millions of Israel to pass over into the promised land, when the Ark—type of the same Lord Jesus—stood in the midst on the priests' shoulders till every one had passed over; divided again for Elijah and Elisha, and a third time for Elisha; but both the Ark of the Covenant and the priests who bare it, Elijah and Elisha, and all the prophets, as well as all the Bible and the history contained in it, point us to Him whom, in this lesson, we see returning from Jordan, filled with the Spirit. If the 14th verse of the chapter was included in our lesson, we would then say that the lesson begins and ends with a record of Jesus returning from certain places filled with the Spirit, first to be tried and then to minister; and if we are not willing to be filled with the Spirit for trial, can we expect that God will fill us with His spirit for service?

1, 2. "And was led by the spirit into the wilderness, being forty days tempted of the devil." We have seen the Holy Spirit in the birth of Christ, and at His baptism, and now we see Him filling the leading Christ; and, whether we see Christ preaching, teaching, working miracles, offering Himself a sacrifice, or rising from the dead, it is the Spirit in Him that does it all.

"And in those days He did eat nothing; and when they were ended, He afterward hungered." The forty days' fast reminds us of the fastings of the two men who afterwards appeared with Him on the Mount of Transfiguration. Of Moses it is written, in reference to both periods of forty days and nights when he was in the mount with God, that he did neither eat bread nor drink water (Deut. ix., 9, 18), and of Elijah it is written that he went in the strength of that meal (which the angel had prepared) forty days and forty nights unto Horeb the Mount of God (I. Kings xix., 8). There is no doubt more in the forty days' fast of these wonderful three than we have yet seen or shall see till the kingdom comes; but we shall do well day by day to see no man save Jesus only (Matt. xvii., 8).

3. "If Thou be the Son of God, command this stone that it be made bread." The father of lies insinuates that perhaps He is not the Son of God, but only a mere man, just a poor carpenter from Nazareth, making pretensions of being some great one, and that He had better return to His humble home or else give some token of His power. It is a poor thing for the Son of God to be hungry when he can, by a word, turn stones into bread. Let Him satisfy His hunger. Does not the reader (if he or she be a Christian) recognize in this tempter the same one who has often whispered to you: "If you were a child of God, would He let you want for this or that which you certainly need? Can He really love you as you think He does and deny you the very necessaries of life, or keep from you this little gratification?" Thus the tempter of Eve and of Christ still seeks to overcome the children of God by leading them to question the love of God or to doubt that they are His children.

4. "It is written that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God." This is the reply of Christ to the tempter. The outward indications were that God had failed him, but Jesus places the word of God against all other evidences and rests unmoved on what is written. Believing is better than seeing.

5-7. "If Thou therefore wilt worship me, all shall be Thine." The statements of these verses that the devil took Him to an high mountain and shewed Him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time, cannot be understood or explained by us, but can be received, on the authority of the Holy Spirit, who, through the servant of God, wrote these things, and implicitly believed. The full power of the devil we are not familiar with (nor do we want to be), nor is it fully revealed. Jesus elsewhere calls him the prince of this world, and Paul speaks of him as the prince of the power of the air and the god of this world; while John, in Revelation, speaks of a time when the devil will give to Antichrist that which in our lesson he offered to Christ; so that his boast in his temptation does not seem to have been altogether a vain one. This world is the Lord's by creation; He gave it to Adam, but Adam, by his sin, gave the devil a claim to it which he has not failed to make use of, and it is true to-day that "The whole world lieth in the evil one" (I John v., 10, R. V.). This statement is true not only of heathendom, but also of Christendom, and, in some measure, of the Christian church. If the manifest works of the devil indicate his property, then that which he does not control is a small section of earth and a small number of people. But Daniel saw in vision the kingdom and dominion under the whole heaven given to the Son of Man and to the saints of the Most High (Dan. vii., 13, 14, 27), and this temptation was to obtain by a short cut and apart from suffering that which in due time will be all His. (See Rev. xi., 15, 18).

8. "Get thee behind me, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve." Again Jesus is victor, and the sword of the Spirit is the successful weapon. The Word of God is more to Jesus than all the glory of all the kingdoms of this world, and eagerness to do the will of God crowds out all else.

9-11. "If Thou be the Son of God cast thyself down from hence." The conflict is now in Jerusalem, the Holy City, and, on a pinnacle of the temple, and in presenting this temptation the adversary also seeks to wield the sword of the Spirit, but he did as so many do to-day, quoted only the part of the passage which seemed to suit his purpose, omitting that which would have condemned him. The words quoted are given in the Psalm (Ps. xci., 9-13) as the result of making the Lord, the Most High, one's Refuge and Habitation. To do as the devil suggested would surely be a ceasing to abide under the shadow of the Almighty, or to make the Most High one's habitation, and therefore, the conditions being broken, the promise would be forfeited. Abiding in Christ and in the love of God we need fear no evil, but are perfectly safe in His keeping.

12. "And Jesus, answering, said unto him, It is said, Thou shall not tempt the Lord thy God." Again the sword of the Spirit flashes, and this time it is a word from Deut. vi., 16, the context of which is: "Ye shall diligently keep the commandments of the Lord your God, * * * and thou shalt do that which is right and good in the sight of the Lord." If we would not be guilty of tempting the Lord, let us keep His commandments and do right in His sight. Listening to any other voice but His, even to the voice of the best of men, we are apt to be led astray.

13. "And when the devil had ended all the temptation, he departed from Him for a season." Matthew and Mark add that angels came and ministered unto Him. Although no human eyes witnessed this conflict, who can tell what hosts of angels, good and bad, were present: the bad in full sympathy with their leader and eager for his victory, the good in full sympathy with Christ, but compelled to stand aside till the enemy was vanquished. With joyful hearts they now refresh Him as victorious. He accepts their cheerful ministry; while satan and his followers retire to plan some new device wherebut against principalities, against powers, against the world rulers of darkness, against the spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places."—*Lesson Helper.*

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S regular mail averages about 340 letters a day.

ABDUL HAMID, the present Sultan of Turkey, is the son of a slave.

SENATOR WOLCOTT, of Colorado, is thickset of build, broad of body and short of neck.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW, the railroad President, got a dollar and a half for his first fee as a lawyer.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, at the age of ninety, retains his mental powers unimpaired.

A REPORTER who saw Rutherford B. Hayes in Chicago says of him: "He is aging very rapidly."

PRINCE BISMARCK is a miller, a papermaker, a brickmaker, an ironmaster, a coalminer and a brewer.

THIRTY-SEVEN former pupils of Dr. James McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College, are now college professors.

CAPTAIN TRIVIER, the French explorer, says that the natives of Central Africa cannot be civilized for centuries.

GOVERNOR SCALES, of North Carolina, is one of the largest men in his State, and weighs nearly three hundred pounds.

MR. BLAINE'S recent loss of an uncle, a sister, and then a son and daughter, has won for him the sympathy of the entire country.

MR. CLEVELAND'S guaranteed income from the New York law firm with which he is connected as special counsel is $35,000 a year.

LORD TENNYSON says that since he became famous he has at least 100,000 applications for his autograph. He has favored only 500 individuals.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR HALSBURY, of England, patterns after Gladstone as a wood chopper. Felling trees is one of his particular enjoyments.

ROBERT BONNER'S sons sent the poet Whittier a check for $1000 for his poem, "The Captain's Well," written, in his eighty-second year, for their paper.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, of Illinois, is a tall, wiry man, with a full gray beard and a strong voice. He wears a fresh buttonhole bouquet every morning.

WHEN Austin Corbin, the railroad millionaire was a school teacher in New Hampshire, some of the big boys tried to thrash him, but crawled out the smaller end of the horn.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, is said to be inordinately fond of reading novels. His favorite American author is Bret Harte, all of whose books he has read over and over again.

CHIEF BUSHYHEAD, of the Cherokee Nation, is the most representative leader of the Cherokees. His face is of a lighter color than that of the ordinary brave, and he wears spectacles.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, ex-Governor, ex-Secretary of State, ex-Supreme Court Judge, ex-Member of Congress, and ex-United States Senator, is still practicing law in Chicago at the age of seventy-seven.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, lately Minister to Denmark, is remembered by not a few citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., as a poor boy who made a living years ago peddling apples about the banks and railway offices.

MRS. NANCY RAINES, of Knoxville, Tenn., widow of John Raines, is the eldest widow now drawing a pension in consequence of the service of her husband in the Revolutionary War. She is ninety-eight years of age.

A SQUIRREL was killed recently on its way from a grain field in San Joaquin County, California, and on examination of its pouches they were found to contain 819 grains of wheat, which go to show how much damage a few of these animals can do.

THE MARKETS.

7

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 75	@	5 75
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 80	@	4 00
Sheep	4 75	@	6 50
Lambs	6 50	@	7 75
Hogs—Live	4 30	@	4 60
Dressed	4½	@	7½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 45
Patents	4 65	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84¾	@	85
Rye—State	58	@	59
Barley—Two-rowed State	50	@	52
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	25	@	37½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	32
Mixed Western	27	@	30
Hay—No. 1	75	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.70c
Butter—State Creamery	14	@	19
Dairy, fair to good	10	@	17
West. Im. Creamery	9	@	21
Factory	6½	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10½
Skims—Light	4	@	8
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	15	@	15½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 25	@	4 60
Sheep—Medium to Good	5 60	@	5 80
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 60	@	6 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 10	@	4 50
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	83
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	33
Oats—No. 2, White	27¾	@	28
Barley—No. 1 Canada	65	@	68
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 00	@	5 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	36	@	38½
Oats—No. 2 White	29½	@	29¼
Rye—State	57	@	60
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	5¼
Lambs	6	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 40	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Feb	80	@	80½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Feb	36½	@	36¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	30
Potatoes—Rose	55	@	63
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8½

Continued from first page.

Wolf struggled to his feet, rubbing his head and presenting such a ludicurous appearance that he was greeted with loud jeers and bursts of laughter. So completely had he tumbled from his lofty eminence in the eyes of those who either admired or feared a bold murderer, that they who, an hour ago would have dreaded to offend him by word or look, now regarded him only with contempt–laughed at and derided him.

Never before had the rough crowd seen a man with an established reputation like Mr. Wolf thus suddenly fall to such a depth of degredation. All his name, fame, prestige, melted away like a mist, and he was no longer feared, no longer respected by the low thieves and cut-throats around him—only despised. Yes despised by the meanest of creatures, whom he had oftentimes bullied as though they had been hounds.

The dread which had surrounded his name seemed to vanish like mist. "Licked by a boy!" "Kicked down stairs!" "Got his barkers took from him!" were the murmurs of the crowd. At length a voice boldly taunted him with "Where's your knife?" and another proposed "Three cheers for the boy that licked him."

Looking very little and pusillanimous, he slunk away toward Montgomery street.

Such was Wolf's mortification, when he came fully to realize what a pitiable figure he had cut, that he left San Francisco and was seen in her streets no more. The fatality which had apparently thus far shielded and assited him in his murderous deeds suddenly deserted him.

He was destined never to commit another murder, but was himself shot dead in Sacramento within three weeks after the events narrated.

I do not know what became of Kaynes, or whether he is still alive; but I do know that Darrell, the brave boy whose courage and coolness saved them both, is to-day a gentleman of position, residing in a flourishing city of Nevada.

Eat what you can digest, learn what you can apply, profess what you can practice, earn what you can enjoy—all this diluted with verbiage, beaten to a froth with eloquence, and seasoned with sarcasm, wit, and humor, will make a capital sermon.

Luck and laziness; when luck knocks at the door it oftens finds the man inside too lazy to litt the latch.

Saltillo.

Sunday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock quite a congregation assembled at the fish pond of Mrs. Evaline Senft, which was named by Rev. Bradford, "The Pool of Bethesda," to witness the baptismal ordinance as preformed by the Baptist Church. During the protracted meetiug which has been held by Revs. Bradford and Senft, twenty-two have been converted and ten were baptized on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Wadkins, of New Grenada, visited Saltillo last week and said that a panther or some other wild beast was heard over in her section. A party of hunters were out trying to kill the animal.

Milton Green and Miss Booth, of Fulton county, passed through Saltillo on a visit to her parents.

Tom Uttley is out on the war path delivering "The Story of Man."

ClaytonHouck has bought theMcClain Hotel, and intends to carry on the butchering business in addition to keeping hotel. He is a live man and we hope that prosperity may attend him in his new enterprise,

We were sorry to hear of the continued illness of Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Houck's mother, who lives in Cassville. It is thought her illness will terminate in lock-jaw as she has not been able to take any nourishment for nearly a week.

Rev. Smith intends to move to Dublin Mills on the 1st of April, where a property has been provided for him, and if he lives on it four years it will be his own. If I lived four years I would secure the property if I were him.

John Findley is reported quite sick from a relapse of la grippe. It is thought that pneumonia is about to set in.

Mrs. George W. Long is very sick and is threatened with pneumonia.

Mrs. Wm. Parks' babe, Nettie, has been very ill, but is some better at this time.

L. Anderson is visiting at this place.

Mr. Harper Fleming has been on the sick list for several days.

Elba Green, of Cassville, is visiting at Saltillo.

The new buildings are progressing finely and more are to follow soon.

The meeting at the Baptist church continues with unabated interest. Four more seekers went forward Sunday night.

All of our citizens sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Black, who buried their only child a few days ago with that dreaded disease, scarlet fever. She was a bright little girl and has left a void in the home circle that can scarcely be filled.

Mount Union.

The Mount Union *Times* of last week says, "A little nutmeg before going to bed is good and not hard to take." This is true. If the editor speaks from experience so much the better but he forgot the most important ingredients of the recipe. This is the way it should be. A little hot water, some sugar, a certain quantity of spirits and the nutmeg grated on top, stir briskly and drink while hot. We have been there.

Richart Ashman of Three Springs spent some time in town last week. He has nearly recovered from his late illness.

A Local Institute was held in the M. E. church Saturday last. On Friday night an entertainment was given by the schools. The little folks did very nicely; but the principle feature was an address by Supt. Brumbaugh. There was but a small force of teachers present on Saturday, owing to the fact that Mr. Kauffman appoiuted a date which was previously taken by Mill Creek. The result was, not a failure, but not a complete success. The few who were present were very pertinent in their remarks which were well received by our people. We were disappointed, however, in the ladies, who refused to take part in discussions.

Profs. J. H. and M. G. Brumbaugh were at the morning session and gave some very practical remarks. J. G. Zerby, S. G. Rudy, Mr. Carney, W. J. Campbell and Prof. L. S. Shimmell were the remaining teachers who spoke. Their talks were forceful and to the point. A few of the citizens participated. It was the first time we have had the pleasure of listening to Prof. Shimmell and were well pleased with his ideas and meth ods.

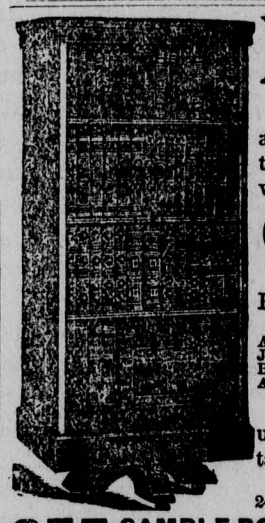
Both parties met Saturday night and nominated their candidates for borough offices. The contest was exciting.

Dr. E. M. Rhodes took unto himself a wife on the 13th inst. in the person of Miss Minnie McClure, daughter of Dr. McClure, of Newport, Pa. The ceremony was performed about 8.30 p. m., at the residence of the groom by Rev. D. H. Campbell, after which the company sat down to a sumptuous and super-excellent repast. Immediately following this, the ir waas replete with the melodies of nightingales, canaries, and mocking-birds. The mellifluous songs of the birds, "happy, gay, and free," were not appreciated by the groom, who cannot enter into the spirit of music. About midnight he rose in his dignity, in the majesty of might, and sallied forth, blunderbuss in hand, and stilled the agreeable succession of sounds sweetly flowing from the throats of the Calithumpians. The happy pair left the next day for Perry county to visit the bride's friends. Long life and happiness go with them.

Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Fee, of Huntingdon, were visiting friends in town last week.

Mrs. W. A. Hunter is visiting friends at Philipsburg.

Grandpap Moorhead has a rose bush beginning to leaf, the effects of the mild weather.



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FOR

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